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GRAĐA IZ ZBIRKI HRVATSKOGA POVIJESNOG MUZEJA KAO SVJEDOČANSTVO PRVE GODINE RATA (IZBOR)

Autorica je napravila izbor najspecifičnijih predmeta koji se čuvaju u Hrvatskom povijesnom muzeju u Zagrebu, a odnose se na prvu godinu Prvoga svjetskog rata. S obzirom na broj sačuvanih predmeta, izbor nije bio lak, ali će odabrani zainteresirati javnost za povijesno blago i, nadajmo se, potaknuti nova istraživanja.

Ključne riječi: Hrvatski povijesni muzej, muzejske zbirke, muzejski predmeti

Saznanja o ljudima u prošlosti, njihovu životu i raznim događajima ne stječu se izravno nego samo neizravno, tj. na temelju materijalnih ili pisanih tragova koji su sačuvani te ih potom stručne osobe objašnjavaju i javno predstavljaju.¹ Primjenom pravila znanstvenoga postupka, stručnom obradom ti ostaci i tragovi prošlosti postaju izvori koji služe kao svjedočanstva o određenim povijesnim zbivanjima. Primjenjujući definiciju povijesnoga izvora na muzejske predmete, možemo kazati da oni postaju sredstvo za spoznaju određenih povijesnih zbivanja. U ovom konkretnom slučaju to znači da su različite vrste muzejskih predmeta skupljenih u okviru zbirkama postale sredstvo pomoću kojega se nastoji spoznati pojavnost Prvoga svjetskog rata ne samo u hrvatskom nego i širem europskom kontekstu.

¹ U zbirkama Hrvatskoga povijesnog muzeja sakupljeno je više tisuća raznovrsnih muzejskih predmeta (dokumentarne građe, djela likovnih umjetnosti, odlikovanja, memorabilija, predmeta svakodnevne upotrebe, oružja, odora i ostalog) koji su materijalna svjedočanstva o Prvom svjetskom ratu, povijesnom razdoblju zanemarivanom dugi niz godina među historičarima u Hrvatskoj. Ta je činjenica bila povod da Hrvatski povijesni muzej 2006. priredi izložbu pod nazivom *Dadoh zlato za željezo 1914. - 1918. : Hrvatska u Prvom svjetskom ratu*, a 2011. objavi katalog pod naslovom *Dadoh zlato za željezo : Prvi svjetski rat u zbirkama Hrvatskog povijesnog muzeja* s cjelokupnom građom iz svojega fundusa. Znatan dio te prezentirane i publicirane građe potječe iz Ratnoga arhiva i muzeja Nezavisne Države Hrvatske.

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MATERIALS FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE CROATIAN HISTORY MUSEUM AS TESTIMONY TO THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR (A SELECTION)

This work presents the material testimony from the Croatian History Museum's holdings and its historical contextualisation. The objects are chronologically and thematically linked to the wartime and peacetime events of 1914 in Austria-Hungary.

Typical museum objects among this rich collection have been selected as representations of the forms of charity work within the frame of the Dual Monarchy. Various utility and memorial items (medals, badges, and jewellery) that were sold in order to gather funds for the war effort and mitigate its effects on the civilian population are presented here. The basic task of the wartime government was to mobilise all official state resources in order to secure funding for the war effort, so the Ministry of Interior established the War Aid Bureau (*Kriegshilfsbüro*) headed by Dr Eduard, Prince of Lichtenstein, while the Ministry of War established the War Supply Office (*Kriegsfürsorgeamt*) presided by Lieutenant Field Marshal Johann Ritter Löbl von Tauernstorff. Together these offices formed an organisation called the Official War Supply (*Offizielle Kriegsfürsorge*). Various civil societies such as the Austrian Fleet Association (*Österreichische Flottenverein*) and the Black-and-Yellow Cross (*Schwarz-gelbe Kreutz*) also operated within the frame of the Official War Supply. In an attempt to secure additional funding, these offices would, in addition to organising fundraising via voluntary monetary donations, conceive – according to some estimates – several hundred various objects that could be sold on the entire territory of Austria-Hungary with the goal of raising funds. Examples of such objects are kept in the museum's collections. These objects are an expression of solidarity with the ruler and the homeland; the motives and mottoes with which they were decorated served as points of identification around which the people of the multinational empire could unite and feel a common bond both on the battlefields and at the home front.

Keywords: Croatian History Museum (HPM); museum collections; museum objects.

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DNEVNIK ANTUNA BAUERA KAO IZVOR ZA POVIJEST 1914. GODINE

U radu se analizira sadržaj »Dnevnika Antuna Bauera« od dana ubojstva prijestolonasljednika Franje Ferdinanda do kraja prve ratne godine. Dnevnik je u promatranom razdoblju vodio dr. Svetozar Rittig, Bauerov suradnik i pouzdanik, pa je prikazano i njegovo viđenje zbivanja. Rittig je bio dobro upućen u zbivanja u društvu i Crkvi, a vodio je i nadbiskupovu privatnu i službenu korespondenciju. U većini opisanih zbivanja bio je neposredan i vjerodostojan svjedok, a koji put je dodavao i zanimljive, osobne opservacije. U dnevniku se spominju brojni posjeti dužnosnika, javnih i kulturnih radnika, ali i obilasci ranjenika kao i svakodnevne teškoće i gospodarske nevolje izazvane ratom.

Ključne riječi: Antun Bauer, Zagrebačka nadbiskupija, 1914., *Dnevnik Antuna Bauera*, Svetozar Rittig, Prvi svjetski rat, Beograd

Dnevnik Antuna Bauera (dalje: *Dnevnik*), zagrebačkoga nadbiskupa, vrijedan je izvor za crkvenu, ali i političku, gospodarsku i kulturnu povijest goleme nadbiskupije kojom je upravljao. Obveza unosa svakodnevnih bilježaka spadala je među dužnosti nadbiskupova tajnika, a u slučaju njegove bolesti, spriječenosti ili ako je izbivao zbog putovanja, sadržaj je popunjavao ceremonijar. Osim teksta, na više su mesta priloženi aktualni novinski isječci, fotografije, razglednice, pisma i brzojavi.¹ Uglavnom su bilježili crkvenu svakodnevnicu, ali se nisu ustručavali i od osobnih opservacija na prilike i okolnosti.

¹ *Dnevnik Antuna Bauera* (dalje: *Dnevnik*) čuva se u Nadbiskupijskom arhivu u Zagrebu (dalje: NAZ). Sadržava 8 velikih, rukom pisanih svezaka za razdoblje od 1911. do 1935. godine. Neki su dijelovi nagoreni i oštećeni, ali za istraživanje razdoblje u vrlo je dobrom stanju. Tijekom vremena vodili su ga: Janko Barlè, Svetozar Rittig, Kamilo Dočkal, Ivan Hulenić, Anton Slamić, Franjo Šeper i Alojzije Stepinac.

Jugu. Rittigove opservacije o frankovcima treba promatrati i u kontekstu njegova političkoga neslaganja s bivšim stranačkim neistomišljenicima.

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ANTUN BAUER'S DIARY AS A SOURCE FOR THE HISTORY OF 1914

This paper presents the Diary of Antun Bauer, a very useful historical source, and the information it contains pertaining to the period from the assassination of heir apparent Franz Ferdinand till the end of 1914. The Diary is a valuable source for presenting the state of affairs in the Catholic Church in Zagreb, but also in the country in general. Even though he was primarily a high-ranking Church official, the Archbishop of Zagreb played an important role in public life. His public appearances went in favour of Austria-Hungary. He called for unity and harmony among the citizens and tried to assist the victims of the war in several ways. By recording notable events, his secretary Svetozar Rittig provides valuable accounts of his visits to Vienna and other parts of the country, his views on the wartime events in Belgrade, the state of the hospitals, various difficulties in the city, social woes, and economic troubles in the country. The Church ceded part of its holdings to the victims of the war and the archbishop assisted them materially several times. There were no serious problems regarding the activities of the Church itself. The Diary also confirms disagreements, political calculations, tactical manoeuvring, etc. Rittig is sometimes subjective and unconvincing in his depiction of those who didn't agree with his views.

Keywords: Antun Bauer; Archdiocese of Zagreb; 1914; *The Diary of Antun Bauer*; Svetozar Rittig; First World War; Belgrade.

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POZADINA IZLAŽENJA *ILUSTROVANOGA LISTA – IZVORA ZA POVJEST PRVOGA SVJETSKOG RATA*

Prvi svjetski rat ili Veliki rat, kako su ga u to vrijeme nazivali, bio je najveći ratni sukob u dotadašnjoj povijesti čovječanstva. U početku je bio zamišljen kao brzi rat, a uskoro se pretvorio u dugotrajni i iscrpljujući sukob. O ratu i događajima oko njega vijesti su donosile dnevne novine širom Europe, pa tako i Hrvatske. Dana 3. siječnja 1914. počinje u Zagrebu izlaziti »Ilustrovani list« kao prvi novinski tjednik u Hrvatskoj s prevagom ilustracije nad tekstom. Zadnji broj izašao je 28. prosinca 1918. godine. U radu će biti govora o prednostima i manama toga tjednika, odnosno njegova korištenja kao izvora za istraživanje Prvoga svjetskog rata.

Ključne riječi: Prvi svjetski rat, *Ilustrovani list*, Hrvatska

Uvod

S *Ilustrovanim listom* susrela sam se davno istražujući posve drugu temu, koja nema veze s Prvim svjetskim ratom, nego s povijesnim razvojem karikatura. U tom trenutku nisam ulazila u povijest lista jer mi te informacije nisu trebale za potrebe toga rada. Kada sam se počela pripremati za pisanje ovoga rada, suočila sam se s brojnim problemima, jer o samom listu nitko do tada nije detaljnije pisao, a zadnjih nekoliko godina list je nezaobilazan izvor za proučavanje Prvoga svjetskog rata te nema kataloga ili novije knjige u Hrvatskoj o tom razdoblju koja ga ne koristi.¹

¹ Izbor novoobjavljene literature o Prvom svjetskom ratu: Mladen Houška i Romana Mačković, *XIII. zagrebački korpus u I. svjetskom ratu*, Sveti Ivan Zelina 2014.; Željko Pleskalt, Antonija Ravenšćak, Zoran Abramović, Tomislav Matić i Silvija Sitta, *Bjelovar u Velikom ratu 1914. – 1918.*, Bjelovar 2014.; Branko Ostajmer i Vladimir Geiger, *Đakovo i Đakovština u Prvom svjetskom ratu 1914. – 1918.*, Đakovo 2014.; Vlatko Čakširan i Ivica Valent, *Grad Sisak u Prvom svjetskom ratu 1914. – 1918. : vodič kroz*

izvoru za proučavanje događaja u vrijeme Prvoga svjetskog rata. Zbog svojih fotografija vrlo je često i jedini izvor za pojedine događaje u pojedinim mjestima širom Hrvatske, Slavonije i Dalmacije. Ako pogledamo radove koji su nedavno objavljeni na temu Prvoga svjetskog rata, možemo reći da nema priloga, kataloga izložbe ni knjige koja nema barem jednu fotografiju iz *Ilustrovanoga lista*, a nerijetko su to i jedine fotografije koje postoje za određeni događaj.

Iako još uvijek znamo vrlo malo o pozadini samoga lista, dosadašnji radovi pružaju nam poticaj da se u budućnosti posvetimo temeljitijem istraživanju okolnosti njegova izlaska i vremena u kojem je izlazio, naravno, onoliko koliko će nam to drugi arhivski izvori omogućiti.

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THE BACKGROUND OF THE PUBLISHING OF THE *ILUSTROVANI LIST* – A SOURCE FOR FIRST WORLD WAR HISTORY

The weekly *Ilustrovani list* [Illustrated Paper] was published in Zagreb from 1914 till 1918 and was the first weekly newspaper in Croatia whose focus was on illustrations rather than text. Its broad range of contents attracted a wide circle of readers and a significant circulation, and it was read in all the combat zones where Croatian regiments were present. Even though war-related themes i.e. »images of war« were prevalent among the articles, much information about life behind the front lines was also published and this makes the *Ilustrovani list* a source for researching the social and cultural life during wartime conditions not only in Zagreb, but also in the rest of Croatia, as well as for reconstructing the history of cultural and charitable organisations in general. In addition, it can serve as a source for studying social and economic history as well as the history of medicine, education, sport, photography, and literature. Due to the caricatures published in the paper, it also represents a useful source for researching the history of caricature in Croatia. Due to its photographs and news from the field, it has become an indispensable source for studying everyday and wartime events in Zagreb and Croatia during the First Word War.

Keywords: First World War; *Ilustrovani list*; Croatia.

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BRITANSKI POKUŠAJI NAGOVARANJA BUGARSKE NA PRIDRUŽIVANJE ANTANTI

U radu se problematiziraju pokušaji Antante da tijekom 1915. ostvari kontrolu nad Balkanom i time prekine veze Osmanskoga Carstva s Centralnim silama. Iako je za to najlogičniji put bilo iskrcavanje nekoliko stotina tisuća vojnika u Solunu, što su predlagali neki dužnosnici u francuskoj i britanskoj vlasti, prednost je dana diplomaciji. U tu svrhu na Balkan su poslali braću Buxton, članove Balkanskoga komiteta iz Londona. Oni su nastojali nagovoriti bugarske vlasti da pristanu uz Antantu nudeći im teritorijalne kompenzacije na račun Srbije, Grčke i Osmanskoga Carstva. Da bi to ostvarili, Srbiji, Grčkoj, Rumunjskoj i Italiji nudili su kompenzacije na račun Osmanskoga Carstva i Austro-Ugarske Monarhije. Kako je u isto vrijeme diplomacija Centralnih sila Bugarskoj nudila i više, a Srbija nije bila sklona prepustiti Makedoniju Bugarskoj, misija je propala, a Balkan je, izuzev Grčke, najvećim dijelom rata bio pod kontrolom Centralnih sila.

Ključne riječi: Antanta, neutralci, Bugarska, Prvi svjetski rat, balkanski ratovi, Solunsko bojište

Uvod

Tijekom Prvoga svjetskog rata političari i vojni krugovi Antante i Centralnih sila očekivali su konačno rješenje na Zapadnom bojištu. Zbog toga je Balkansko bojište ostalo zapostavljeno. Njemački neuspjeh u zadavanju konačnoga udarca Francuskoj već u prvim ratnim mjesecima otvorio je pitanje uključivanja neutralnih država u rat i stvaranja saveza s njima. Antanta je u tome propustila dobru priliku da pod vodstvom Velike Britanije stvori novi balkanski savez, iako su postojali neki nedorečeni, zanimljivi projekti. Dio političara iz Velike Britanije želio je iskoristiti ugled i dobro poznavanje terena ljudi iz londonskoga Balkanskog komiteta na području Balkana,

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BRITISH ATTEMPTS OF PERSUADING BULGARIA TO JOIN THE ENTENTE

This paper discusses the attempts of the Entente during 1915 to exercise control over the Balkans, and thus sever the link between the Ottoman Empire and the Central Powers. Although the most logical way to achieve this would have been to land several hundred thousand soldiers in Thessaloniki (Salonica), as proposed by some officials in the French and British governments, it was instead decided that a diplomatic solution should be attempted. For that purpose, the Buxton brothers, members of the Balkan Committee in London, were sent to the Balkans. They tried to persuade the Bulgarian government to join the Entente by offering them territorial compensations at the expense of Serbia, Greece, and the Ottoman Empire. To facilitate this, they offered Serbia, Greece, Romania, and Italy territorial compensations at the expense of the Ottoman Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Since the diplomacy of the Central Powers offered Bulgaria even more, and Serbia was not inclined to give up Macedonia to Bulgaria, the mission failed and the Balkans, excluding Greece, were under the control of the Central Powers during most of the war.

Keywords: Entente; neutrals; Bulgaria; First World War; the Balkan Wars; Salónica Front.

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pukovnik Hrvatske vojske u mirovini, Dugo Selo

HRVATSKE POSTROJBE U POHODU NA SRBIJU S NAGLASKOM NA DJELOVANJE CARSKE I KRALJEVSKE 79. PJEŠAČKE PUKOVNIJE *GROF JOSIP JELAČIĆ*

U radu je opisano sudjelovanje Carske i kraljevske 79. pješačke pukovnije »Grof Josip Jelačić« iz Otočca u još uvijek kontroverznom pohodu na Srbiju 1914. godine. Autor obrađuje operacije na temelju dostupne literature i raspoložive arhivske građe iz fundusa Austrijskoga državnog arhiva i Hrvatskoga državnog arhiva u Zagrebu, prije svega iz sačuvane operativne dokumentacije, lista gubitaka i izvještaja o bitkama. Vojna terminologija prilagođena je sadašnjoj službenoj hrvatskoj terminologiji, a gdje to nije bilo moguće, navedeni su usporedno hrvatski i austro-ugarski nazivi, osobito za vojne činove i vojne formacije.

Ključne riječi: Balkansko bojište 1914., hrvatske postrojbe, Carska i kraljevska 79. pješačka pukovnija *Grof Josip Jelačić* Otočac (K. u. k. Otočaner Infanterieregiment *Graf Jellačić* Nr. 79), pukovnik Franz Schöbl

*Uvod**

Uoči rata Carska i kraljevska 79. pješačka pukovnija¹ bila je razmještena u Rijeci, gdje se nalazilo zapovjedništvo te I., III. i IV. bojna, i Otočcu (II. bojna), a mirnodopsko zborno mjesto (garnizon) bilo je u Otočcu. Zapovjednik 79. pukovnije bio je brigadir² (*Oberst*) Eugen von Luxardo, koga će

* Ovaj prilog posvećen je stotoj obljetnici Prvoga svjetskog rata i sudjelovanju hrvatske 79. pješačke pukovnije Zajedničke vojske (K. u. K. Otočaner Infanterieregiment *Graf Jellačić* Nr. 79).

¹ Mirnodopska pukovnija Zajedničke vojske imala je oko 4.000 pripadnika razvrstanih u četiri bojne (bataljuna), a domobranstvo u načelu u tri. Bojna je imala od 800 do 1.100 pripadnika, u početku se sastojala od četiri satnije (čete), a nešto kasnije bila je ustrojena i strojnička satnija.

² Da bi čitateljima bili razumljiviji činovi navedeni u tekstu, donosimo usporedne nazine činova i njihove kratice u austro-ugarskoj i današnjoj Hrvatskoj vojsci s osnovnim objašnjenjima. Osnovni vojni činovi i dužnosti u kopnenoj vojsci su: *Gemeine* – vojnik, *Gefreiter* – razvodnik, *Korporal* – desetnik, *Zugführer* – vodnik, *Feldwebel* – narednik, *Stabsfeldwebel* – stožerni narednik, *Kadett* (Kdtt) – kadet, *Offizier-Stellvertreter* (Offiz- Stv) – časnički namjesnik, *Fähnrich* (Fähnr) – zastavnik,

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CROATIAN UNITS DURING THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST
SERBIA WITH EMPHASIS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE
IMPERIAL AND ROYAL 79TH INFANTRY REGIMENT
COUNT JOSIP JELAČIĆ

This paper covers both the campaigns against Serbia in which the 79th Infantry Regiment of the Common Army from Otočac (*K. u. K. Otočaner Infanterieregiment Graf Jellačić Nr. 79.*, abbr.: *IR 79*), popularly known as the *Jelačičevci*, participated. The information presented herein is the product of the available literature and original archival material from the holdings of the Austrian State Archives (*Österreichisches Staatsarchiv - Kriegsarchiv*) and the State Archives in Zagreb, primarily obtained from the operational documentation, battle reports, casualty lists, and registers of deaths. The author covers the First and Second Serbian Campaigns i.e. the operations of the Austro-Hungarian Army in summer and autumn 1914. Detailed descriptions of the mobilisation and concentration of the unit, the preparations for going to the front and dislocation at the Drina River, its operational tasks and their implementation in the field, its losses, and other matters related to the unit itself are provided. Even though the emphasis is on the military activities of the 79th Regiment, the wartime fates of other Croatian regiments that were active in the same areas are also touched upon.

Keywords: Balkan Front in 1914, Croatian units, Imperial and Royal 79th Infantry Regiment *Count Josip Jelačić* – Otočac (*K. u. K. Otočaner Infanterieregiment Graf Jellačić Nr. 79.*), Colonel Franz Schöbl.

Izvorni znanstveni rad
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42. DOMOBRANSKA PJEŠAČKA DIVIZIJA U SRBIJI 1914. PREMA DNEVNIKU STJEPANA SARKOTIĆA

U radu se analizira uloga i značenje 42. domobranske divizije u borbama u Srbiji tijekom 1914., pri čemu je posebna važnost pridana djelovanju njezina zapovjednika Stjepana Sarkotića, čije su odluke dijelom bile protivne odlukama zapovjednika Balkanske vojske Oskara Potioreka. Iako je težište rada na ratnim operacijama, zahvaljujući Sarkotićevu ratnom dnevniku jasno je vidljivo u kojem se stanju nalazila austro-ugarska vojska tijekom prve i druge Potiorekove ofenzive.

Ključne riječi: 42. domobranska divizija, Stjepan Sarkotić, Oskar Potiorek, Srbija

Četrdeset druga domobranska divizija ili – kako su je prozvali – *Vražja divizija*, jedna je od najistaknutijih hrvatskih postrojbi u Prvom svjetskom ratu. Sastojala se od 83. pješačke brigade sa sjedištem u Zagrebu i 84. brigade sa sjedištem u Osijeku. Zagrebačku brigadu činile su 25. zagrebačka i 26. karlovačka pukovnija, a 84. brigadu 27. sisačka i 28. osječka domobranska pukovnija.

Prvi svjetski rat divizija je započela pod zapovjedništvom podmaršala Stjepana Sarkotića¹ u sastavu XIII. korpusa (zbora), koji je pak bio sastavni dio 5. armije austro-ugarske vojske. Divizija je u prvoj i drugoj Potiorekovoj ofenzivi imala niz uspješnih borbi pod njegovim zapovijedanjem, po čemu se istaknula i u valorizaciji uspješnosti odvojila od drugih postrojbi.

¹ Stjepan Sarkotić rat je završio kao general-pukovnik. Taj najviši čin mogao se steći samo u ratu.

Dinko Čutura

Croatian State Archives, Zagreb

THE 42ND HOME GUARD INFANTRY DIVISION IN SERBIA IN 1914 ACCORDING TO STJEPAN SARKOTIĆ'S DIARY

The 42nd Home Guard Division, also known as the Devil's Division, was possibly the most important Croatian unit serving in the First World War. It consisted of the 83rd Infantry Brigade (based in Zagreb) and the 84th Infantry Brigade (based in Osijek). The Zagreb brigade consisted of the 25th Zagreb and 26th Karlovac Regiments, while the 84th Infantry Brigade consisted of the 27th Sisak and 29th Osijek Regiments. Its commanding officer at the outbreak of the war was Field Marshal Lieutenant Stjepan Sarkotić and it formed part of the XIII Corps, which was in turn part of the Fifth Army.

The division was first concentrated on 9th and 10th August 1914 near the village of Zabrdje in Ugljevik Municipality and arrived at the village Petkovci in Zvornik Municipality on 11th August. Here the unit commanders were briefed about the division's assignments. It was to cross the Drina near Zvornik, penetrate southwards, and prepare itself to repel any attacks against the Fifth Army or any enemy attempt to break through towards Sarajevo. The higher levels of command made several errors at the very beginning of the war; most notably, the division's transport was separated from the troops while the division was still concentrating. The division crossed the Drina on 13th August and, on 14th August, advanced towards Krupanj with little difficulty. There were some larger engagements during this advance that were resolved in the division's favour. On 17th August, the division continued towards Bela Crkva. The division found itself faced by a strong enemy rear guard, but managed to drive it back and capture five guns. Pursuing the enemy, the division arrived in the area west of the town Bela Crkva, where it was supposed to continue advancing towards the village of Zavlaka. The division proved exceptionally successful in combat and intended to move northwards, but was ordered to withdraw on 20th August. The reason why this order was given was the VIII Czech Corps' catastrophic failure to advance down the Jadar River valley. Thanks to the dedicated efforts of the HQ, the division could be set into motion in the morning of 20th August. It moved over the high ground east of Krupanj towards Stolice while the transport columns were directed to go by road directly from Krupanj towards Loznica. Thanks to a very high level of discipline, everything was performed in the greatest order. When

the enemy realised they were facing only small patrols, it was already too late, and the division managed to disengage very skilfully and without being detected.

The 42nd Home Guard Division played a key role during the retreat over the Drina River; it participated in the fighting around Loznica and secured the bridgehead until other units crossed the Drina. The Devil's Division was the last Austro-Hungarian unit to leave Serbian territory and the only one that successfully advanced during Potiorek's First Offensive. Had not the 42nd Division joined the fighting near Loznica on its own initiative, the retreat of the XIII Corps would have resulted in serious losses. This confirms its exceptional importance during the offensive, which resulted in failure due to serious mistakes made by the Austro-Hungarian higher leadership. The role, conduct, and combat results of the 42nd Home Guard Division during the first invasion of Serbia can be considered successful and therefore don't fit into the general image of Potiorek's First Offensive. The reason for this success lies in the excellent training of the division's troops as well as its trained, responsible, and militarily-educated officers with Stjepan Sarkotić at their head.

The 42nd Division joined Potiorek's Second Offensive on 13th September 1914 by crossing the Drina near Batar and immediately achieved success in battle. Through its military activities and by pinning down a significant number of enemy troops, it greatly contributed to the XV Corps' success during the first days of the Second Offensive. It proved particularly successful in the following heavy fighting on Gučevo Mountain.

Keywords: 42nd Home Guard Division; Stjepan Sarkotić; Oskar Potiorek; Serbia.

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POČETAK PRVOGA SVJETSKOG RATA I DALMATINSKE POSTROJBE 1914. – PROBLEM POUZDANOSTI NOVINSKIH VIJESTI

U radu se prikazuje početni zanos većega dijela pučanstva Dalmacije na samom početku rata te sudjelovanje dalmatinskih postrojbi na bojištima 1914. i njihovi gubici te godine. Sve su dalmatinske postrojbe nakon mobilizacije bile raspoređene na Balkansko, odnosno srpsko-crnogorsko bojište, gdje ostaju do sredine prosinca 1914., odakle su nakon povlačenja razmještene u Srijemu i istočnoj Bosni. Na srpskom bojištu sudjelovale su 22. pukovnija »Grof Lacy«, 23. i 37. domobraska pukovnija, 23. i 37. pukovnija narodnoga ustanka i ostale topničke i konjaničke postrojbe. Novine također prenose obavijesti i članke o dalmatinским postrojbama koje su na srpskom bojištu pokazale junaštvo, ali doživjele i velike gubitke, osobito od kraja listopada do početka prosinca 1914. godine.

Ključne riječi: Prvi svjetski rat, Dalmacija, novinstvo, 22. pukovnija, 23. pukovnija, 37. pukovnija, narodni ustank, gubici

S obzirom na sasvim objektivne naznake rata velikih razmjera, Austro-Ugarska Monarhija u svim je svojim pokrajinama i vojnim zbornim područjima, pa tako i u Dalmaciji, već prije započela s izvjesnim pripremama vojske, pričuve, konja, stoke i ostalih materijalnih dobara koja bi bila upotrijebljena za ratnu mobilizaciju.¹ Za ondašnju austrijsku pokrajinu Dalmaciju, jednako

¹ Gustav von Hubka, *Geschichte des k. und k. Infanterieregiments Graf von Lacy Nr. 22 vom Jahre 1902 bis zu seiner Auflösung*, 2 sv., Beč 1938., 1: 23.-24. (kopija manuskripta nalazi se u Državnom arhivu u Zadru); Slavko Pavičić, *Hrvatska vojna i ratna povijest i Prvi svjetski rat*, Split 2009., 158.-161.

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THE BEGINNING OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND DALMATIAN UNITS IN 1914 – THE ISSUE OF RELIABILITY OF NEWSPAPER REPORTS

The beginning of the First World War in the Austrian province of Dalmatia was, according to the contemporary press, greeted with great euphoria by the public. The newspapers reported that the soldiers went to war singing and the people saw them off with cheers. This elation was an expression of faith in the superiority of the Austro-Hungarian army and a quick end to the war; however, the war ended up lasting longer than anyone had anticipated. After mobilisation, the Austro-Hungarian command organised an army for the Balkan (Serbian-Montenegrin) Front. Thus, the 22nd Imperial and Royal *Count Lacy* Regiment, the 23rd and 37th Home Guard Regiments and the 23rd and 37th State Insurrection (*Landsturm*) units, i.e. all the Dalmatian units, were assigned to the XVIII Corps and the Sixth Army. In August these regiments were stationed on the Serbian and Montenegrin borders and participated in offensive operations. The highest losses suffered by the regiments occurred during the so-called First (from mid-August to October) and Second (from mid-October to early December) Potiorek's Offensives against Serbia. After the failure of the offensives and Serbian counter-offensive actions, the Dalmatian regiments withdrew to eastern Bosnia together with the rest of the army in May 1915, after which most of them were transferred to the Southwestern (Italian) Front, where they remained till the end of the war. The newspapers, being the only widely-available public media, reported on events from the front, but the public paid more attention to those newspapers that published lists of killed and wounded soldiers. Lists of Dalmatian casualties were published in all Dalmatian newspapers; the most comprehensive and, we can assume, most precise data was published by the government paper *Smotra dalmatinska* [Dalmatian Review]. The total number of casualties from Dalmatian units in the first year of the war was over 5600, including 753 dead.

Keywords: First World War; Dalmatia; journalism; 22nd Regiment; 23rd Regiment; 37th Regiment; State Insurrection (*Landsturm*); casualties.

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HRVATSKI GENERALI NAJVIŠEGA RANGA U AUSTRO-UGARSKIM ORUŽANIM SNAGAMA U PRVIM DVJEMA GODINAMA VELIKOGA RATA

U prvom dijelu rada autor analizira ustroj i karakteristike pojedinih sastavnica austro-ugarskih vojnih snaga i osnovne principe napredovanja. S obzirom na to da se u radovima o razdoblju Prvoga svjetskog rata spominju imena 1.200 generala austro-ugarske vojske, aktivnih i reaktiviranih tijekom rata, autor objašnjava zašto smatra važnim, i vrijednim truda, saznati što više podataka o toj vojnoj eliti. U drugom dijelu rada više je pozornosti posvećeno izvorima za popunjavanje njihovih biografija, arhivskim fondovima i literaturi, ali i problemima proizašlim tijekom istraživanja. U radu se donose kratke biografije 13 generala hrvatskoga podrijetla.

Ključne riječi: Austro-Ugarska Monarhija, Veliki rat, hrvatski generali, vojna služba

Značajke Carske i kraljevske vojske te Generalskoga zbora u Prvom svjetskom ratu

Godine 1867. kao posljedica Nagodbe nastala je Austro-Ugarska Monarhija. Iduće je godine uslijedila reforma oružanih snaga u obliku novih zakona o obrambenim snagama. U doba dualizma glavnu snagu zajedništva Carstva činile su oružane snage sastavljene od kopnenih postrojbi i zajedničke mornarice. Uz jedinstvenu upravu ratnih poslova, koji su bili u djelokrugu zajedničkoga ministra rata (*hadügy; Military Affairs*) i dvaju ministara obrane (*honvédelmi; Ministry of defence*), a u slučaju rata glavnoga zapovjednika vojske, zapovjednika Glavnoga stožera i načelnika Vojnoga ureda vladara, jedinstvo vojnih snaga osiguravali su njemački kao službeni jezik u svim službama i zapovjednom kadru Zajedničke vojske, carsko-kraljevskom

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THE HIGHEST-RANKING CROATIAN GENERALS IN THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMED FORCES DURING THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF THE GREAT WAR

The names of 1200 active and reactivated Austro-Hungarian generals can be found in almost all works discussing the events of the Great War. In the first part of this paper, the regular features of this corps of Austro-Hungarian generals are analysed. Next, the purpose of the research concerning the biographies of the generals as well as the difficulties and methods related to this research are described, followed by an overview of the sources available in the archives and secondary literature related to this topic. The second part of his paper contains detailed career paths of distinguished Croatian generals of the Austro-Hungarian Army: Stjepan Bogat, Svetozar Boroević, Maksimilijan Čičerić, Anton Lipošćak, Stjepan Ljubičić, Ivan Nikić, Viktor Njegovan, Pavao Puhalo, Ivan Salis-Seewis, Stjepan Sarkotić, Luka Šnjarić, Mihael Tišljar, and Emil Vojnović.

Keywords: Austro-Hungarian Monarchy; Great War; Croatian generals; career paths.

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VISOKI VOJNI ČASNICI AUSTRO-UGARSKE VOJSKE S PODRUČJA MEĐBOSUĆA NA BALKANSKOM I ISTOČNOM BOJIŠTU 1914. GODINE

U radu je obrađeno šest austro-ugarskih visokih časnika s prostora Međbosuća: Marko Okruglić, Davor Anton von Relković, Martin von Radičević, Anton Lešić, Otmar Babić i Alojz (Vjekoslav) Petković von Batar, koji su se istaknuli u vojnoj službi za vrijeme Prvoga svjetskog rata. Većina njih protekom je vremena zaboravljena u kolektivnom pamćenju pučanstva toga prostora, pa je obilježavanje stogodišnjice početka rata iznjedrilo priliku da ih se predstavi ne samo domaćem pučanstvu Slavonije i Srijema nego i široj javnosti. Izvori za biografije časnika nalaze se posvuda. Dostupni izvori sačuvani su kao arhivska građa ili kao literarni radovi koji obrađuju vojnu povijest austro-ugarskih zemalja. Mnoštvo podataka o tim časnicima sakupljenih na prostoru čitave bivše Austro-Ugarske Monarhije sažeti su na ono najvažnije za njihov osobni život i vojno djelovanje.

Ključne riječi: časnici austro-ugarske vojske, Međbosuće, Marko Okruglić, Davor Anton von Relković, Martin von Radičević, Anton Lešić, Otmar Babić, Alojz (Vjekoslav) Petković von Batar

Tijekom stoljeća življenja pod vlašću austrijske carske kuće Habsburgovaca (1526. - 1918.) iz hrvatskih su zemalja potekle stotine vrsnih vojskovoda s nižim ili višim činovima, uvijek s bojnim poklikom: »Za kralja i dom!« Ti odvažni i sposobni pojedinci časno su i hrabro branili domovinu, a time ujedno carsku kuću i njezine krunske zemlje, i prinosili slavu hrvatskoga oružja u mnogim ratovima i bitkama koje su Habsburgovci vodili s manje ili više uspjeha.

Do početka vođenja vojnih operacija za oslobođenje zemalja od Osmanlija većina tih vrsnih i opjevanih vojskovoda, zapovjednika i momčadi potjecala je s prostora sjeverne Hrvatske te od izbjeglih velikaša i pučanstva

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HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMY FROM THE MEĐUBOSUĆE REGION AT THE BALKAN AND EASTERN FRONTS IN 1914

The topic of this work are six high-ranking Austro-Hungarian officers from the Međubosuće region, i.e. the area in Vukovar-Srijem County encircled by the river Bosut, which springs near the town of Županja and flows into the Sava near the town of Rača and the village of Bosut in the part of Srijem that today lies in Vojvodina. The officers covered here distinguished themselves during their wartime service and include: Marko Okrugić, Davor Anton von Relković, Martin von Radičević, Anton Lešić, Otmar Babić, and Alojz /Vjekoslav/ Petković von Batar. All of them were children of professional soldiers or persons performing military-related jobs and their careers had been ordained by birth. Following the collapse of Austria-Hungary and the establishment of the State of Croats, Slovenes and Serbs, and later the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, the majority of them were considered undesirable and dismissed even though they had put themselves at the new government's disposal after the end of the war. In time, most of them were wiped from the collective memory of the population in said areas and even from military history in general. Now, one hundred years later, the sources for the biographies of these officers are turning up everywhere in the form of archival material or literary works covering the military history of the Austro-Hungarian lands. The large amount of data about these officers that has been gathered on the territory of the former Austria-Hungary has been abbreviated to that which is most important for their personal lives and military activity and presented here.

Keywords: Austro-Hungarian officers; Međbosuće region; Marko Okrugić; Davor Anton von Relković; Martin von Radičević; Anton Lešić; Otmar Babić; Alojz /Vjekoslav/ Petković von Batar.

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NEPOZNATI HRVATSKI ČASNIK-PUSTOLOV U ALBANIJI – ŽIVOT LEOPOLDA GHILARDIJA

U radu se obrađuju život i vojna karijera bivšega časnika austro-ugarske vojske Leopolda Ghilardija, koji je zahvaljujući svojim sposobnostima dosegao visoku političku funkciju u međuratnoj Albaniji. Unatoč tome, spletom političkih okolnosti u Albaniji 20. stoljeća njegovo ime nije sastavni dio suvremene albanske povijesti, iako bi to svakako trebalo biti.

Ključne riječi: austro-ugarska vojska, Leopold Ghilardi, časnik, pustolov, Albanija

U prvoj polovini 20. stoljeća pojedincima su se u istočnoj Europi iznenada otvorili brojni novi putovi za promišljanje o njihovu nacionalnom identitetu. Pod utjecajem raspada velikih carstava, nastanka novih, do tada nepostojecih, složenih država i uspona nacionalizma, promišljanje prosječnih građana rođenih u 19. stoljeću o njima samima naišlo je na radikalne izazove. Jedna od mogućih strategija bio je pokušaj pronalaska svojega mesta pod suncem u novom svjetskom poretku uz, barem djelomično, očuvanje mentaliteta 19. stoljeća.

Život Leopolda Ghilardija ne može se rekonstruirati u cijelosti na temelju raspoloživih arhivskih i drugih izvora. Premda je u Albaniji svojedobno bio jedan od najvažnijih protagonistova javnoga života, o njemu je sačuvano vrlo malo informacija, a na temelju izvora mogu se steći samo dojmovi o njegovu životu, odnosno tek mali fragmenti poput mozaične snimke. Vrlo se malo toga može rekonstruirati o njegovu načinu razmišljanja i svjetonazoru. Sigurno je da je volio Albance i da je volio Albaniju, i kao zamišljenu i kao realiziranu državu. Sigurno je i to da je političke vode koje si je sam izabrao služio predano i vjerno. Premda je u vrijeme balkanskih ratova zauvijek napustio Austro-Ugarsku, Ghilardi je ostao lojalan Monarhiji, a nakon 1918.

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**A LITTLE-KNOWN CROATIAN OFFICER
AND ADVENTURER IN ALBANIA – THE LIFE
OF LEOPOLD GHILARDI**

In the first half of the 20th century, individuals in Eastern Europe were suddenly given a new opportunity to think about their national identity. Under the influence of the collapse of great empires and the appearance of until then unknown federal states and national identities, average citizens, born in the 19th century, found themselves facing great challenges regarding their personal identity. One of the possible strategies was to not give up on one's 19th-century identity, but rather preserve it and try to find a place in the new world order.

Leopold Ghilardi was born in Karlovac in the second half of the 19th century. Despite his Italian roots, he considered himself a proud Croat. However, he didn't renounce his military loyalty to Austria-Hungary even after the Dual Monarchy fell. This Croat, with his adventure-filled lifestyle, is a typical example of a 19th-century officer-adventurer. After an unpleasant affair with the wife of one of his fellow officers, he resigned as an officer and visited the Balkan part of the Ottoman Empire in search of adventure. He first came into contact with Albanians while he was the leader of a free company in Macedonia. After Albania achieved its independence, he entered into the service of the newly-created state. At the time of his death in 1935, he was reputedly a close confidant of King Zog.

Keywords: Austro-Hungarian Army; Leopold Ghilardi; officer; adventurer; Albania.

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OD CARNIKA DO RATNIKA RIJEĆNE FLOTILE: PRISJEĆANJE NA SLUŽBU CARINSKOGA PATROLNOG BRODA JÁNOS NA MAĐARSKO- -SRPSKOJ GRANICI 1913. - 1918. GODINE

U radu autor upozorava na veliku važnost istraživanja dnevničke i memoarske građe za bolje shvaćanje velikih povjesnih događaja poput Prvoga svjetskog rata. Kao primjer za to navodi i kratko analizira dnevnik Antala Végvárija, zapovjednika carinskoga patrolnog broda »János«, koji se vrlo brzo po uključivanju u carinsku službu našao u djelatnoj vojnoj službi.

Ključne riječi: carinska služba, brod János, dnevnik

Počevši od 2014., Prvi svjetski rat i na međunarodnoj razini dobiva povećanu pozornost i u očima javnosti i u povijesnim istraživanjima. Ta su dva čimbenika, naravno, uzajamno povezana. Ne iznenađuje da je pored službenih izvora pojačano zanimanje i za osobne spise, pa su se u središtu pozornosti našli spisi koje su napisale privatne osobe. Karakterističan primjer za ilustraciju te pojave internetski je portal Europeana.¹ Urednici portala postavili su za cilj u digitalnom obliku skupiti najveći mogući broj izvora koji se vezuju uz Veliki rat, a među njima se nalazi i mnogo osobnih spisa. To i ne čudi: Prvi svjetski rat, kao prvi totalni moderni rat, utjecao je na gotovo svaku obitelj svih država koje su u njemu sudjelovale. Njegovu težinu nisu osjetili »samo« vojnici koji su ratovali na bojišnici nego i zaleđe. Zahvaljujući portalu pojavila se mogućnost objavljivanja povijesnih spomenika koji su ostali u privatnim rukama.

¹ Vidi: <http://www.europeana1914-1918.eu>, pristup ostvaren 15. svibnja 2015.

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FROM CUSTOMS OFFICER TO RIVER FLOTILLA
WARRIOR: REMEMBERING THE SERVICE OF
THE CUSTOMS PATROL BOAT JÁNOS ON THE
HUNGARIAN-SERBIAN BORDER

1913 – 1918

The First World War is widely considered the first modern war. The burden of the war wasn't felt »only« by the soldiers fighting on the front lines, but also by those at the home front. In addition to political and diplomatic documents, so-called personal documents are an important source for this war. For example, the memoires of Antal Végvári entitled *The Hungarian Customs Patrol and the Service of Customs Patrol Boat János on the Serbian Border in Times of Peace and War 1913 – 1918* have been preserved exclusively as part of a private collection. This source, which was created in 1942, is an excellent and still-unpublished document that bears witness to the malleable memory of the war and mentality related to it. There is currently almost no available biographical data on Antal Végvári. At the time when he was writing his memories, he was a retired customs patrol inspector first class serving in the Hungarian customs patrol. Previously he had been a »certified captain« and worked as the »last commander of the customs patrol boat János and the royal Hungarian customs district Pančevo-Dunav«. He wrote his memoires at the behest of the Royal Customs Patrol Museum in 1942, when the Second World War was in full swing. János, a customs patrol boat serving on the Sava and Drava, entered service in 1913 with the goal of preventing smuggling across the border, but in 1914 it entered wartime service (for example, it sailed to Belgrade during the war). The memoires, which encompass 190 pages, are complemented by maps and photographs and thus represent a unique source on First World War history. They also offer a specific description of and insight of a Hungarian working near the border on the South Slavic problem, the local area, and neighbouring peoples. In addition, they offer general lessons for studying works of remembrance as a wartime genre.

Keywords: customs service; János (patrol boat); journal.

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ŽENEVSKE I HAAŠKE KONVENTCIJE U TEORIJI I PRAKSI

Problematika međunarodnoga ratnog prava i njegove primjene u praksi prvi je put jače došla do izražaja tek u Prvom svjetskom ratu. Unatoč prijašnjim pokušajima Međunarodnoga odbora Crvenoga križa da se odredbe kodificiranoga ratnog prava primijene na pripadnike oružanih snaga svih zaraćenih strana, ti su napor ostali ograničenoga karaktera sve do 1914. i izbijanja velikoga ratnog sukoba. Autori u radu prikazuju razvoj međunarodnoga ratnog prava koje je bilo na snazi tijekom rata i analiziraju njegovu primjenu u odnosu na zarobljene, ranjene i bolesne pripadnike oružanih snaga prve godine rata (1914.) tijekom vojnoga sukoba na kopnu. S obzirom na složenost problematike, u radu se analiziraju pojedini segmenti ratnoga prava zabilježeni u objavljenim izvorima, literaturi i periodičkim publikacijama. Osobita je pozornost posvećena (ne)poštivanju odredaba ratnoga prava pripadnika austro-ugarskih i srpskih vojnih postrojbi na srpskom ratištu, što i ne čudi jer se tada ondje nalazila većina hrvatskih postrojbi.

Ključne riječi: Prvi svjetski rat, Međunarodni odbor Crvenoga križa, Ženevske konvencije, Haaške konvencije, Trojedna Kraljevina, Austro-Ugarska Monarhija, Kraljevina Srbija

Uvodne napomene

Problematika međunarodnoga ratnog prava jedno je od onih istraživačkih polja za koja se u prvi trenutak čini da se nema što novo istražiti, jer o tome uglavnom svi sve znaju, ili se bar tako misli. O (ne)poštivanju odredaba ratnoga prava pisalo se u različitim prilikama i u različitim oblicima, pa i

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GENEVA AND HAGUE CONVENTIONS IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

The first practical application of international war laws took place during the First World War. Despite many earlier efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Geneva to extend the application of international war law articles to all belligerent parties, all those efforts had a limited character until the beginning of the Great War in 1914. The authors describe the development of the international war laws in use during the First World War and analyse their application concerning captured, wounded, and sick members of the military units of the belligerent parties on the battlefield during the first year of the war (1914). The problem of application of war laws is a very complex question, so the authors analysed some sequences of its application as noted in published archival sources, periodical publications, and literature. They gave special attention to analysing the problem of abidance to the articles of standard international war laws by members of Austro-Hungarian and Serbian military forces on the Serbian Front, were most Croatian forces were stationed in the first year of the war.

Keywords: First World War; International Committee of the Red Cross; Geneva Conventions; Hague Conventions; Kingdom of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia; Austro-Hungarian Monarchy; Kingdom of Serbia.

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MAĐARSKI RATNI ZAROBLJENICI U RUSKIM I SOVJETSKIM VOJNIM LOGORIMA TIJEKOM I NAKON PRVOGA SVJETSKOG RATA (1914. - 1922.)

U radu se obrađuje sudbina pripadnika austro-ugarske vojske s područja Ugarskoga Kraljevstva koji su se našli u ruskom zarobljeništvu već prvih godina Prvoga svjetskog rata. Analizira se njihov broj u pojedinim logorima, životni uvjeti te posebice kako je promjena vlasti u Rusiji utjecala na život zarobljenika i njihovo otpuštanje kući.

Ključne riječi: međunarodne konvencije, ratni zarobljenici, logori, Mađari, Rusija

*Međunarodni pravni okvir**

Rad se bavi specijalnim fragmentom povijesti Prvoga svjetskog rata, pitanjem ratnih zarobljenika, a i njegovim utjecajem na pojedinca, poviješću mađarskih ratnih zarobljenika u Rusiji (1914. - 1922.), čime izlazi iz naznacenih kronoloških okvira ovoga zbornika. Svjestan sam činjenice da su se i druge narodnosti Monarhije junački borile, žrtvovalle svoje živote i padale u zatočeništvo tijekom Velikoga rata, kako su ga nazivali suvremenici, ili prvoga »Sudnjeg dana«, kako ga nazivaju Mađari.¹

* Ovu znanstvenu studiju posvećujem 650. obljetnici osnutka Sveučilišta u Pečuhu (op. a.).

¹ U originalu stoji *világégés*, što odgovara nazivu pjesme »Muspilli« pisane na staronjemačkom jeziku, nađenoj u manuskriptu iz 9. stoljeća u Bavarskoj, koja govori o sudbini duše neposredno nakon smrti i Sudnjem danu (op. prev.).

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HUNGARIAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN RUSSIAN
AND SOVIET PRISONER-OF-WAR CAMPS DURING
AND AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR
(1914 – 1922)

This work addresses a specific segment of the First World War from the Hungarian aspect – the issue of Hungarian prisoners of war in Russia. Large numbers of Hungarian soldiers, who were serving in the Austro-Hungarian Army, fell into captivity in the early phase of the war and continued to do so until the end of hostilities. Examining their treatment and stationing, the internal order and functioning of POW camps, the relationship between the POWs and the civilian population, their mortality and fates produces many interesting, sometimes surprising results. In addition, this work covers the international law-related aspects concerning the POWs including the question of whether Russian POW camps respected these norms at all. Further topics of analysis include the disposition of the camps, their supplying, attempts to break out or escape from captivity, the possibility of returning home, and the survival techniques used by the prisoners (e.g. POW theatres). Changes regarding the treatment of POWs after the camps came under Soviet administration are indicated and the functioning of camps under American or Japanese administration is also examined in brief. Finally, the closing of the POW camps and the return of POWs to their homeland is elaborated as are the fates of those who remained living in Russia or the Far East.

Keywords: international conventions; prisoners of war; prisoner-of-war camps; Hungarians; Russia.

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HRVATSKE PJESME NA POČETKU RATA 1914. – IZMEĐU ZVUČNE PROMIDŽBE I KRVAVE STVARNOSTI

Izbijanje i početni tijek Prvoga svjetskog rata u drugoj polovini 1914. utjecali su na nastanak niza ratnih pjesama u hrvatskom kulturnom krugu, poglavito s obzirom na činjenicu da su se u Velikom ratu borili i mnogi Hrvati kao mobilizirani pripadnici austro-ugarske vojske. Hrvatske pjesme na početku rata bile su pretežno ispjevane u duhu zvučne ratne promidžbe »za kralja i dom«, iako u njima ima i dokumentarnih prikaza krvave stvarnosti na udaljenim bojištima.

Ključne riječi: Hrvatska, pjesme, Prvi svjetski rat, 1914., promidžba, stvarnost

Izbijanje i početni tijek Prvoga svjetskog rata u drugoj polovini 1914. utjecali su na nastanak niza ratnih pjesama u hrvatskom kulturnom krugu, poglavito s obzirom na činjenicu da su u Velikom ratu sudjelovali i mnogi Hrvati kao mobilizirani pripadnici austro-ugarske vojske. Prevladavaju pjesme o ratu koji je Austro-Ugarska u ljeto i jesen 1914. vodila protiv Srbije, a ima i pjesama o borbama Hrvata s Rusima u Galiciji. Pjesme su dijelom narodne, a dijelom autorske, pri čemu su neki autori bili vojnici i dočasnici u pojedinim pukovnjama na ratištu.

U ovom prilogu nisu uzete u obzir brojne pjesme koje su tada izlazile na stranicama raznih novina, nego samo ukoričene ili rukopisne zbirke pjesama kao zaokružene tematske cjeline. Dio tih zbirki tiskan je u Frankovoj tiskari u Osijeku, ostale su ugledale svjetlo dana u drugim gradovima u Trojednoj Kraljevini kao i u susjednoj Bosni i Hercegovini, a ima i neobjavljenih (zbirki) stihova s ratnom tematikom. Pojedine pjesmarice doživjele su nekoliko izdanja, a prihod od njihove prodaje bio je u pravilu namijenjen vojnicima na

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CROATIAN SONGS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR IN 1914 – BETWEEN AUDIO PROPAGANDA AND THE BLOODY REALITY

The outbreak and opening moves of the First World War in the second half of 1914 influenced the creation of a series of war songs in the Croatian cultural circle. This was the result of the participation of many Croats in the war as mobilised members of the Austro-Hungarian armed forces. The most common songs are those about the war led by Austria-Hungary against Serbia in summer and autumn 1914, but there are also songs about the Croatian struggles against the Russians in Galicia. The songs are partly folk songs and partly original, with some of their authors being soldiers or non-commissioned officers serving in certain units on the front. A part of these collections was printed in Frank's printing house in Osijek, while others first saw the light of day in various other cities of the Triune Kingdom and neighbouring Bosnia and Herzegovina. Some of these collections of verse on war-related topics were never published. Certain songbooks achieved several editions; the income generated from their sales was normally used to assist soldiers on the fronts and wounded soldiers behind the front lines. The first year of the Great War was a time when much was sung about the bravery of »Croatian heroes« in fierce battles »for king and homeland« on the »Southern« (Balkan) and »Northern« (Eastern) Fonts. Different kinds of war-related sounds were expressed in some songs and songbooks; these told of the sighing of the wounded and the tears shed at the graves of dead soldiers and Home Guards. However, they were still overshadowed by the dominant war propaganda songs.

Keywords: Croatia; songs; First World War; 1914; propaganda; reality.

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ZVUČNI ZAPISI VOJNE GLAZBE U HRVATSKOJ*

U ovom radu autori obrađuju historijat proizvodnje ploča na području Austro-Ugarske Monarhije, a time i Hrvatske, pri čemu je posebna pozornost posvećena detektiranju brojnih izdavača i njihovih izdanja. Naravno, u središtu pozornosti izdanja su s izvedbama vojnih orkestara nastala do 1918., ali i malobrojna suvremena diskografska izdanja iste glazbe. Na kraju rada priložen je katalog do danas sačuvanih primjeraka.

Ključne riječi: zvučni zapisi, Hrvatska, vojni orkestri, diskografija

»Puhački sastavi vojnih formacija imali su često vrlo značajnu funkciju u podizanju borbenog morala u ratničkim pohodima, dok su u mirnodopskim razdobljima odigrali važnu ulogu u promicanju glazbenih ostvarenja u svojim sredinama. Naročito su bili pogodni prigodom manifestacija na otvorenom, kad se njihov snažni, kompaktni zvuk razlijegao širokim prostorom...

Usporedo s formiranjem velikih simfonijskih orkestara tijekom 19. stoljeća, istovremeno se u gotovo svim zemljama Europe određuju čvršće osnove za stvaranje vojnih orkestralnih formacija, koje, uglavnom i danas ostaju na snazi. Tako će, primjerice, puhački orkestri pruskih pješačkih

* Ovoga članka, ni uvodnoga ni kataloškoga dijela, ne bi bilo da ing. Veljko Lipovščak nije desetljećima potanko proučavao hrvatsku diskografsku prošlost. Ovdje mu zahvaljujemo od srca. Isto tako najsrdačnije zahvaljujemo g. Ervinu Dubroviću, ravnatelju Gradskoga muzeja u Rijeci, na ustupljenim fotografijama etiketa nekih od gramofonskih ploča o kojima je ovdje riječ. Našu iskrenu hvalu neka prime i Tanja Erlich Zdvoržak i Janko Erlich-Zdvoržak te Vito Gospodnetić.

6. Veljko Lipovšćak, »Diskografija«, u: *Izložba Fonografija u Hrvatskoj 1927. – 1997.*, (katalog izložbe), Zagreb 1997., 68.-97.
7. Veljko Lipovšćak, *Iz povijesti gramofona u Hrvatskoj*, Zagreb 2001.
8. *Österreichisches Soldatenliederbuch*, Beč 1962.

Velimir Kraker

Collector, Sisak

Ivan Mirnik

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MILITARY MUSIC RECORDS IN CROATIA AND THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY

The first phonograph records in Croatia were made by Franz Hampe for the then already-renowned company Gramophone Record in the Hotel Royal in Zagreb in 1902; he made more in 1907. According to the truly small number of preserved examples of these small uniface records with a diameter of 17-18 centimetres and the archival research of Alan Kelly, the following military orchestras were recorded: »The Military Music of the VII Croatian-Slavonian Home Guard Regiment, Zagreb« (14 titles); »The Military Music of the Imperial and Royal 16th Regiment« (15 titles), and »The Military Music of the 25th Royal Home Guard Regiment« (17 titles).

These were later joined by larger records with a diameter of 25-30 centimetres, at first uniface, later two-sided. Let us mention the following phonograph companies: Sokol with »The Military Music of the Imperial and Royal 53rd Regiment, Zagreb« (6 records with 12 titles); Drucker »Sokol« Record with »The Military Music of the 70th Imperial and Royal Regiment« (1 record, 2 titles); Elzo Magyar-Hanglemez-Gyár with the orchestra of the 53rd Regiment (1 record, 2 titles); Favorite Record with the music of the 70th Infantry Regiment directed by Josip Czermak (2 records, 4 titles); Columbia Record with the music of the 53rd Infantry Regiment (2 records, 4 titles); and Odeon Record with »The Musical Choir of the VII Home Guard District in Zagreb« (1 title). A fairly large number of records with »particularly loud military music« produced by the Odeon company were imported and there were also imported records with labels in Croatian – e.g. Jumbola (Fonotipia).

The first traces of the Great War can be found on a 25-centimetre record produced by Columbia, containing the titles »The Mobilisation of the Army« and »The Army's Departure«, where the voice of Juraj Dević can be heard, though he isn't listed on the label. The production of phonograph records with military music was increased during the Great War and their music could be heard on both sides of the battlefield, most commonly on small portable phonographs.

Only one vinyl phonograph record has been released in Croatia to date. It was released in 1993 and contains records of the military music of the 53rd and 70th Royal and Imperial Infantry Regiments in Zagreb (14 titles), recorded in the period from 1906 to 1916.

Keywords: music records; Croatia; military orchestras; discography.

Pregledni rad
UDK: 94(497.5)"1914"
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GOSPODARSKO-SOCIJALNE PRILIKE U HRVATSKIM ZEMLJAMA UOČI I POČETKOM PRVOGA SVJETSKOG RATA

Dileme o uzrocima Prvoga svjetskog rata ni do danas nisu potpuno razriješene, jer se osim političkih navode i mnogi drugi uzroci. Prostor hrvatskih zemalja u okviru Austro-Ugarske Monarhije bio je usijaniji od drugih jer su se dugo vremena nagomilavani raznovrsni problemi rješavali za vladarskim stolovima, pri čemu se nije pitalo narode ni privrednike, pa se u rat ušlo s brojnim problemima od kojih neki nisu riješeni do danas. U ovom radu o 1914. godini, koji je na osnovi zbivanja izazvanih ratom podijeljen u tri dijela, stavlja se naglasak na gospodarsko-socijalne probleme o kojima vlastodršci u Beču, Budimpešti i Zagrebu nisu vodili nikakva računa, zamišljajući da Hrvatska može sve izdržati iako su mnogobrojni signalni pokazivali da se društvo u Hrvatskoj izmijenilo pod utjecajem industrijalizacije i jačanja građanstva te da o tome treba voditi računa zbog rastućih gospodarskih i socijalnih napetosti. Godina 1914. prva je godina Velikoga rata, vođenog kao nikada do tada, i godina uvođenja novih načina ratovanja na bojištima, ali i načina života u pozadini. Hrvatska je bila u žarištu toga rata te se to odrazilo na čitav život stanovništva koje se trebalo prilagoditi ratu.

Ključne riječi: Prvi svjetski rat, Hrvatska, Slavonija, Dalmacija, gospodarske, socijalne i zdravstvene prilike

Uvod

Prvi svjetski rat prvi je rat koji je zahvatio većinu europskih zemalja. Zemlje su se podijelile u dva suprotstavljena tabora, a hrvatske zemlje, s jakim udjelom pravoslavnoga stanovništva, ali i stranih narodnosti, našle su se u posebnoj situaciji jer su se Hrvatska sa Slavonijom, Dalmacija s Dubrovnikom, Bosna i Hercegovina, Istra, Međimurje i Baranja nalazili u okvirima

tada u održavanju europske političke ravnoteže velikih sila. Sva je ta carstva upropastila njihova veličina, ali još više od toga različito tretiranje nacionalnoga pitanja, koje se nije zasnivalo na ravnopravnosti nego na supremaciji jednoga naroda nad drugim. Tako se rađala klica novih nezadovoljstava i novoga rata.

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ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE CROATIAN LANDS ON THE EVE OF AND IN THE EARLY PHASE OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR (1914)

Dilemmas related to the causes of the First World War have yet to be resolved; in addition to the political causes, there were many other factors that contributed to its outbreak. There were more tensions in the Croatian lands than in other parts of Austria-Hungary since numerous problems had built up there, but had always been resolved through orders from above, without consulting the representatives of the people. In addition, Croatia was under stronger pressure since it was located between several fronts. This paper covers events in 1914, focusing on economic and social problems, which were completely neglected by the powers-that-be in Vienna, Budapest, and Zagreb, who believed Croatia can endure any pressure despite many indicators that Croatian society had greatly changed under the influence of industrialisation and the strengthening of its urban middle class, leading to growing economic and social tensions. 1914 marked the beginning of a war that was led like none before: the way of life behind the front lines changed, suspicious persons were interned, rationing was introduced, many people fell into poverty and misery, and there was an unprecedented loss of lives and health both on the front lines and on the home front. It was a year characterised by attempts to adapt to the state of war; frequent mistakes led to great suffering among the population.

Keywords: First World War; Croatia; Slavonia; Dalmatia; economic, social and health conditions.

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USPOSTAVA I RAD SIGURNOSNO-OBAVJEŠTAJNOGA SUSTAVA BANSKE HRVATSKE 1914. GODINE

U radu ćemo objasniti pojam sigurnosno-obavještajne djelatnosti, spomenuti prve pisane tragove o njoj, ukratko predočiti njezin razvoj tijekom povijesti, dati kratki komparativni prikaz obavještajno-sigurnosnih službi Europe i Sjedinjenih Američkih Država 1914. te opisati uspostavu i rad sigurnosno-obavještajnoga sustava banske Hrvatske 1914. u osvit i prve godine Velikoga rata.

Ključne riječi: Prvi svjetski rat, Hrvatska, sigurnosno-obavještajna služba

Uvod

Uoči Velikoga rata na području banske Hrvatske, kao i diljem Europe, djeluju klasične redarstvene službe. Međutim u banskoj Hrvatskoj, ako izuzmemo vojnu obavještajnu službu Austro-Ugarske, nema organiziranoga rada civilnih tijela u smislu zaštite sigurnosti države. Rudimentarno postoje određeni segmenti, povremeno sadržani u izvješćima koja kotarski predstojnici odnosno veliki župani ili redarstvena povjereništva šalju Zemaljskoj vladu u Zagrebu, a koja govore o sigurnosnoj situaciji u područjima pod njihovom nadležnošću, ali uvijek vezano za određeni, konkretni slučaj. No ni tada nije riječ o dokumentima koji bi bili pisani u skladu sa specifičnim zahtjevima obavještajne djelatnosti. Sustavnoga rada u vezi s tim nije bilo.

Godine 1914. osniva se civilna obavještajna služba za cijelu Austro-Ugarsku Monarhiju, pa tako i za bansku Hrvatsku, namijenjena prije svega protuobavještajnom radu.

Zaključak

Primarni zadatak sigurnosno-obavještajnoga sustava bil je borba protiv uhođarstva (protuobavještajni rad), čime se pokušalo ojačati bojnu spremnost Austro-Ugarske Monarhije i očuvati njezinu državnu sigurnost. Osnivanjem Središnjega ureda Defenzivno doglasne službe u glavnom gradu Kraljevine Hrvatske, Slavonije i Dalmacije, Zagreb je postao jedan od četiri najvažnija monarhijska središta u civilnoj komponenti nacionalne sigurnosti. Time je glavni grad banske Hrvatske u vezi s tim pitanjem postavljen u formalno-pravno ravnopravan položaj s Bećom, Budimpeštom i Sarajevom, neovisno o tome jesu li razlog bile dugoročnje političke zamisli o reformi Monarhije i/ili funkcionalne potrebe u vidu položaja državnog teritorija u odnosu na blizinu mogućega neprijatelja. Naposljetku, sigurnosno-obavještajni sustav dobio je pojačano značenje izbijanjem Prvoga svjetskog rata, kada je djelovanje sustava usmjereno i na jačanje ratnoga morala stanovništva.

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THE ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF THE SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM OF BANAL CROATIA IN 1914

Within the framework of the general preparations for war, a conference encompassing all lands of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy was held on 18 May 1914 in the Ministry of War in Vienna. It was concluded that a defence information service should be established with central offices in Vienna, Budapest, Zagreb, and Sarajevo. The central offices were defined as secret organisations with subordinate main offices and it was determined that they should cooperate with the Army Corps' intelligence service, the police, and organs of civil government on their territory. The Records Bureau of the Main HQ was responsible for overseeing and coordinating the entire system.

On the basis of the conclusions of the mentioned conference, *ban* (Viceroy) Ivan Skerlecz enacted a Decision by which the Central Office of the Defence

Information Service of the Land Government of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia was established and began operating on 1st June 1914. Žiga Maravić, head of the Police Section of the Land Government's Internal Affairs Department, was appointed as head of the new Office. The Office was responsible for recording all suspicious persons or those convicted for espionage and, as a classical political police service, it began producing studies on the political situation in certain parts of the country and acted in close collaboration with the police districts (police border captaincies in Mitrovica, Sušak, and Zemun as well as police commissions in Osijek and Zagreb), the grand prefects (*veliki župani*) as the government's commissioners, and the gendarmerie. The aforementioned also acted as main places (offices) of the Central Office of the Defence Information Service on the territory of Banal Croatia in matters of counter-intelligence. The competence of the Central Offices of the Defence Information Service encompassed: gathering data related to »spying and informing«; keeping records on all persons suspected of spying or informing as well as people convicted for these crimes; sharing information in espionage-related matters with security organs, the gendarmerie, criminal courts, and the public prosecutions office; maintaining direct contact between the Central Offices of the Defence Information Service themselves; organising lectures and courses for police officers and agents; and offering assistance in matters related to spying and counter-espionage to all civil government organisations.

Due to the volume of work, but also the political leanings of its leading persons, the Central Defence Information Service »circumvented« the Croatian *ban* at the beginning of the war and sent this information directly to the Zagreb Military Command i.e. to General Eugen Scheure. Even though it had been envisioned as an auxiliary office of the Land Government, the Service was completely outside the control of *ban* Skerlecz during this period due to the powerful influence of the commander of the XIII Corps. In 1914, and until the end of the war, the Central Defence Information Service office in Zagreb was tasked with focusing on combatting espionage from the Kingdom of Serbia (not including the territories conquered in 1912), but it also received information on events in other parts of Austria-Hungary and events of interest for Austria-Hungary's security that took place abroad.

Keywords: First World War; Croatia; intelligence and security service.

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HRVATSKI DOBROVOLJAČKI ODREDI U AUSTRO-UGARSKOJ MONARHIJI

U radu se govori o ustroju dobrovoljačkih četa na području Hrvatske i Slavonije tijekom Prvoga svjetskog rata, počevši od prvič četa koje je potaknula Stranka prava pa do službenih četa osnovanih pod okriljem bana i Zemaljske vlade ili vojnih vlasti u Zagrebu. Upozorava se na razlike u vremenu osnutka, pod čijim su okriljem djelovale (oružništvo ili redarstvo) i kakve su bile ovlasti njihovih članova.

Ključne riječi: Hrvatska, Stranka prava, dobrovoljački odredi

Uvod

Kada je riječ o dobrovoljcima koji su sudjelovali u Prvom svjetskom ratu, valja razlikovati one koji su se pridruživali redovitim postrojbama pojedinih država i dobrovoljce koji su stupali u posebne dobrovoljačke, neredovite postrojbe. Sve države koje su sudjelovale u Prvom svjetskom ratu imale su mehanizme uključivanja potencijalnih dobrovoljaca u redovite postrojbe, pa su se tijekom rata osim muškaraca obuhvaćenih vojnom dužnošću u redovitu vojsku dobrovoljno uključivali i muškarci koji su za vojnu dužnost bili premladi, prestari ili su na predratnom novačenju bili proglašeni nesposobnima ili su bili oslobođeni vojne službe.¹

Prema zakonu o obrambenoj sili iz 1912., vojna obveza u Austro-Ugarskoj Monarhiji obuhvaćala je »stavnu« obvezu, koja se sastojala od dolaska pred povjerenstvo koje je odlučivalo o vojnoj sposobnosti, »službovnu«

¹ Prema podacima iz 1911., polovina vojnih obveznika u Austro-Ugarskoj Monarhiji bila je proglašena nesposobnom za vojnu službu ili je od nje bila oslobođena (Zvonimir Freivogel, *Austrougarska vojska u Prvome svjetskom ratu*, Zagreb 2014., 27.).

sprječilo osnivanje prvih dvaju tipova dobrovoljačkih postrojbi, osnivanje kojih je bilo prijetnja postojećem ustavno-pravnom poretku zemalja Krune sv. Stjepana i Austro-Ugarske Monarhije. Posljednja dva tipa dobrovoljačkih postrojbi u Hrvatskoj su ostvarena, a prvi tip, koji je bio odraz isključivo hrvatskoga nacionalizma, ostao je neostvaren.

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CROATIAN VOLUNTEER UNITS IN THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY

After the outbreak of war with the Kingdom of Serbia, the Austro-Hungarian government found itself facing the danger of a potential Serbian national revolt on its territory. Such an insurrection was indeed a part of the Serbian war plans, which is why volunteer Chetnik units were formed in Serbia, mostly comprising Serbs from Bosnia and Herzegovina. In order to prevent a Serbian rebellion behind their own battle lines on the Drina and Sava Rivers, the Austro-Hungarian government undertook a series of protective measures, including the organisation of their own volunteer units composed of loyal, non-Serbian elements.

The topic of volunteer units in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the so-called *šuckors* (from German *Schutzkorps* – Protection Corps) comprising local Croatian Catholics and Muslims, has already been covered in historiographic and popular literature, but there is little information on similar units that were formed in Banal Croatia. By comparing the characteristics of volunteer units in Banal Croatia with those of similar units in Bosnia and Herzegovina, it's possible to show the different stance of these two Croatian provinces towards the war with Serbia, which was primarily influenced by their different legal positions within Austria-Hungary.

Keywords: Croatia; Party of the Right; volunteer units.

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PRVI MJESECI VELIKOGA RATA - PRIKAZ RATA U MEDIJSKOM PROSTORU GRADA ZAGREBA

Cilj je rada prikazati prve mjeseca Velikoga rata kako su bili predstavljeni i komentirani u tiskovinama: dnevnim novinama, tjednim i mjesecnim publikacijama te oglasima postavljanim na javnim mjestima. Prvenstveno su istražene tiskovine: »Narodne novine«, »Jutarnji list« i »Ilustrovani list«, tjednik koji je uz članke manjega opsega objavljivao i fotografije. Uz njih su istraživani i javno postavljeni oglasi. Spomenutim načinima informiranja do stanovništva su stizale sve vijesti, pa i one o ratu. Usporedbom tiskovina i neobjavljene arhivske građe uočava se pojava uznemirujućih vijesti ili glasina koje je gradsko stanovništvo čulo od vojnika na oporavku te ih je uznemireno ratnim događajima prepričavalo i preuveličavalo.

Ključne riječi: oglasi, tiskovine, službene opće obavijesti, ratne vijesti, neslužbene usmeno prenošene vijesti, glasine

Lipanj-srpanj 1914. godine

Prvi događaj koji tiskovine donose i odmah počinju komentirati bio je Sarajevski atentat.¹ Od 28. lipnja do 26. srpnja 1914. taj je događaj zauzimao veliki medijski prostor. Objavom prvih službenih vijesti o atentatu bile su rasprodane sve novine u gradu, u kojem je »zavladala [...] prava konsternacija i duboka žalost«.² Uslijedio je niz prosvjeda i nereda u gradu. Primjerice, službene *Narodne novine* u tom razdoblju svaki dan tiskaju

¹ »Atentat na Njegovu c. i k. Visost prejasnog gospodina nadvojvodu-priestolonasljednika Franju Ferdinanda i suprugu vojvodkinju Sofiju Hohenberg«, *Narodne novine* 80 (Zagreb), br. 146, posebno izdanje, 29. lipnja 1914., 1.-4. Cijelo izdanje posvećeno je Sarajevskom atentatu.

² »U Zagrebu«, *Narodne novine* 80, br. 146, posebno izdanje, 29. lipnja 1914., 2.

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THE FIRST MONTHS OF THE GREAT WAR – THE PRESENTATION OF THE WAR IN THE MEDIA LANDSCAPE OF ZAGREB

The population of Zagreb, the capital of Banal Croatia, received most of its information about the events of the first months of the Great War primarily from the press: daily newspapers, weekly and monthly publications, and publicly displayed advertisements. The press comprised the greater part of the media landscape and, as expected, brought both the usual news and news from the fronts. Censorship was introduced after the beginning of the war and this resulted in the population receiving only filtered war-related news, which didn't fully present the savagery of the fighting and suffering and the extent of the destruction. In addition, photos from the front were published and the first war propaganda films were soon released. The arrival of wounded soldiers for recuperation in Zagreb brought the citizens closer to the reality of war. Desiring news from the participants of military operations, the citizens stopped and asked the wounded soldiers on the streets and squares questions about the war. Since these stories were realistic i.e. they presented a very different picture than the press, the population began to spread them by word-of-mouth and exaggerate them. Disturbing rumours began spreading through the city and the civil and military authorities took measures to stop this.

Keywords: advertisements; printed matter; official general notification; wartime news; unofficial word-of-mouth transmission of news; rumours.

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NEPOKOLEBLJIVA PODANIČKA VJERNOST ILI KAKO SU SAMOBORCI ŽIVJELI 1914. GODINE

U radu se analizira kako su stanovnici Samobora reagirali na izbijanje Prvoga svjetskog rata te kako je tekao život u tom trgovištu prve ratne godine. Posebna pozornost posvećena je utjecaju glavnoga grada Zagreba i događaja u njemu na život samoborskoga stanovništva.

Ključne riječi: Prvi svjetski rat, Samobor, svakodnevica, gospodarstvo

Uvod

Prvi svjetski rat i svojim nazivom ističe da se odvijao na svjetskoj, a ne na lokalnoj razini. Upravo ga ta činjenica razdvaja od prijašnjih ratnih sukoba, kao i njegove razorne posljedice vidljive u velikom broju poginulih i ranjenih. No taj globalni vojni sukob ostavio je svoje posljedice u mnogim lokalnim sredinama. Namjera je ovoga istraživanja analizirati kako je protekla prva godina Prvoga svjetskog rata na samoborskom području. Posebice će se nastojati razumjeti samoborska svakodnevica u tom razdoblju, ali i osvrnuti na gospodarske i političke prilike. Istraživanje se temelji na arhivskim materijalima sačuvanim u Samoborskom muzeju te analizi relevantne periodike i literature.

Samoborski je kotar 1914. upravno podijeljen na 4 upravne općine: Podvrh, Samobor, Sveta Nedjelja i Sveti Martin pod Okićem. Početkom 1914. iz toga kotara izdvojila se Upravna općina Stupnik i priključila zagrebačkom kotaru.¹ Samoborski kotar sastojao se tada od 20 poreznih općina,

¹ »Odcjepljivanje Stupnika«, *Samoborski list* 9 (Samobor), br. 3, 18. siječnja 1914., 2.; »Iz trgovinskog zastupništva«, *Samoborski list* 9, br. 8, 22. veljače 1914., 1.-2.; »Iz skupštine županije zagrebačke«, *Samoborski list* 9, br. 9, 1. ožujka 1914., 3.

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THE UNSHAKABLE LOYALTY OF SUBJECTS OR HOW THE PEOPLE OF SAMOBOR LIVED IN 1914

The First World War didn't take place only on faraway battlefields; its consequences were also felt by the population of smaller Croatian local communities. The research presented here is focused on how the population of Samobor »lived through« the first year of the war. On the eve of the war, the people of Samobor criticised the Sarajevo Assassination, considering it a »just cause« for going to war. After the outbreak of war, men from Samobor were mobilised and headed to Zagreb after being warmly seen off by their fellow citizens, and then sent to various battlefields in Europe. At the same time, a hospital for wounded soldiers was established in Samobor and an auxiliary police unit was organised to help keep order in the town. The humanity of the townspeople can be seen through activities involving the gathering of material assistance or specific items (e.g. winter clothing) for the soldiers and wounded. It was also a time when the consequences of the war began negatively affecting the economy of Samobor, which was particularly visible in the falling number of tourists. As news of killed and wounded soldiers from Samobor arrived, it became obvious that the war wouldn't be brief and that there would be many more human and material losses.

Keywords: First World War; Samobor; everyday life; economy.

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GODINA 1914. U SELIMA ZAGREBAČKOGLA PRIGORJA

Početak Prvoga svjetskog rata nije bio samo prekretnica u životu europskih i svjetskih država nego i začetak promjena u svakodnevnom životu njihovih žitelja. Osobito velike promjene doživljavaju sela na periferiji velikih gradova. Godina 1914. označila je tek početak dugotrajnoga procesa preobrazbe ruralnoga karaktera sela Zagrebačkoga prigorja u urbano područje, koji neće biti potpuno dovršen ni stotinu godina poslije. Na temelju arhivske građe i objavljenih rada u radu se prikazuje svakodnevni život stanovništva Gračana, Markuševca, Remete i Šestine te djelovanje crkvenih i civilnih vlasti Upravne općine Šestine, kojoj su ta sela pripadala.

Ključne riječi: Zagrebačko prigorje, stanovništvo, Upravna općina Šestine, Gračani, Markuševec, Remete, Šestine

Zagrebačko prigorje i njegovi žitelji – prostor i ljudi

Najbliža sela sjeverne zagrebačke okolice od srednjovjekovnih su vremena smatrana Zagrebačkim prigorjem.¹ Prema važnosti naselja, izdvajala su se četiri sela: Gračani, Markuševec, Remete i Šestine. Kao predmet istraživanja u ovom će radu biti prikazana zbivanja u njima tijekom 1914., jer su bila sastavni dio Upravne općine Šestine sa sjedištem u Šestinama, a u crkvenopravnom pogledu postojale su župe sv. Emerika u Šestinama, Blažene Djevice Marije u Remetama i sv. Šimuna i Jude Tadeja u Markuševcu. Selo Gračani pripadalo je do 1942. župi Remete.

¹ »Prigorje, zagrebačko«, u: *Zagrebački leksikon*, ur. Josip Bilić i Hrvoje Ivanković, 2 sv., Zagreb 2006., 2: 230.

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1914 IN THE VILLAGES OF THE ZAGREB PRIGORJE REGION

1914 was a turning point not only for political processes in Croatia, but also for the everyday life of the civilian population. The villages that are located to the north of Zagreb and part of the Zagreb Prigorje region weren't directly affected by the wartime events and happenings. However, in accordance with global trends, the political and military events influenced the lives of the rural population, who were drafted into the armed forces and thus exchanged their civilian lifestyles with military ones. Their departure for battlefields in various parts of Austria-Hungary caused manifold changes, which were primarily reflected in the greater role of women in rural areas who, in the absence of their men, took up men's jobs. Children, who were already considered an important part of the workforce, began cancelling their education in ever-growing numbers in 1914 and working in agriculture. The year 1914 was only the beginning of changes that would affect the villages around Zagreb and continue to manifest with greater intensity in the later years of the war.

This study covers events in the villages Gračani, Remete, Markuševec, and Šestine. Sources used include the parochial memorials of the parishes of Remete and Šestine, school memorials of the primary schools in Gračani, Remete, and Šestine, and the archival fond »Administrative Municipality Šestine« kept in the State Archives in Zagreb.

Keywords: Zagreb Prigorje; population; Administrative Municipality Šestine; Gračani; Markuševec; Remete; Šestine.

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KAKO JE RAT UŠAO I PROLAZIO KROZ GRAD OSIJEK (OSVRT NA 1914. GODINU)

Autorice su na temelju izvornoga arhivskoga gradiva, onodobnoga tiska i objavljene literature opisale ratnu svakodnevnicu i dale prikaz sveopćih prilika ratne 1914. u Osijeku, gradu na Dravi koji nije bio bojišnica, ali je bio vrlo blizu bojišta u Srbiji. Ukratko su u uvodnom dijelu prikazale dane nakon atentata u Sarajevu, a potom ratnu svakodnevnicu. Rad su koncipirale u obliku dnevničkoga opisivanja, odnosno po mjesecima, usmjerivši se posebice na obradu i isticanje posljedica vezanih za tijek Prvoga svjetskog rata te na njihov utjecaj na život stanovnika Osijeka.

Ključne riječi: Osijek, sveopće prilike, Prvi svjetski rat, 1914. godina

Uvodne napomene

Prvi svjetski rat imao je značajke koje će postati paradigma modernih rata u 20. stoljeću, a i u prvom desetljeću 21. stoljeća. Sukob je trajao od 1914. do 1918. i u njemu su se zbila stravična nova iskustva koja su doživjeli vojnici/borci, ali je provedena i do tada nepoznata mobilizacija pozadine. Hrvatski vojnici borili su se i ginuli u austro-ugarskim armijama na južnom (Balkanskom) bojištu, Istočnoj i Talijanskoj fronti, gdje su korišteni i u juršnim i elitnim postrojbama. Taj je rat bio katastrofa sam po sebi, ali je postao i preduvjet za nastupajuće katastrofe, pa i za Drugi svjetski rat, u kojem je poginulo još više milijuna ljudi. Prvi svjetski rat bio je sudbonosan i za modernu povijest Hrvatske. Konflikt između dinastije Habsburgovaca

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HOW THE WAR ENTERED AND PASSED THROUGH THE CITY OF OSIJEK (A REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1914)

This paper uses original archival material, contemporary press articles, and published scholarly literature in order to describe how the war entered and passed through the city of Osijek on the Drava River. It presents the general conditions in the city in 1914, the first year of the war. Even though Osijek wasn't on the front lines, it was very close to the Southern Front i.e. Serbia. After a brief overview of the events of the first days after the Sarajevo Assassination, a reconstruction of everyday life over the months is presented, focusing on analysing and highlighting the consequences of the outbreak and events of the war in Osijek and their effect on the city's population.

Keywords: Osijek; general conditions; First World War; 1914.

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GODINA 1914. – NAPUŠTANJE KONCEPTA PROLETERSKOGA INTERNACIONALIZMA NA PRIMJERU RATNE MOBILIZACIJE SLAVONSKOGA RADNIŠTVA

Radnički je pokret u drugoj polovini 19. te početkom 20. stoljeća obilježen konceptom proleterskoga internacionalizma u okviru kojega su radnici proglašivali radničko jedinstvo u borbi protiv buržoazije i kapitalističkih sila. U tom je kontekstu slavonsko radništvo prihvatio ideju proleterskoga internacionalizma, koja je manifestirana na radničkim skupštinama i u okviru štrajkova potpore europskim radnicima. Unatoč tome, u kolovozu 1914. slavonsko se radništvo, kao i veći dio europskoga, odazvalo mobilizacijskom pozivu, čime je spomenuti koncept narušen. Cilj je ovoga rada analizirati 1914. kao referentnu točku u kojoj se potpuno i iznenadno redefinirao cijelokupni radnički pokret slavonskoga radništva u smislu napuštanja temelnjoga radničkog postulata – proleterskoga internacionalizma.

Ključne riječi: Slavonija, Prvi svjetski rat, proleterski internacionalizam, radnički pokret, mobilizacija, nedostatak radne snage, otpust radnika u ratne svrhe

Uvod

Prema povjesničaru Johnu Horneu, Prvi svjetski rat u kontekstu radničkoga pokreta¹ postavio je brojne teme koje su do današnjih dana u središtu historiografskoga zanimanja. Tako dominiraju istraživačka područja vezana uz krah Druge internationale, socijalistički pacifizam i »revolucionarni

¹ Pod terminom radnički pokret u ovom se radu podrazumijeva organizirana djelatnost radnika radi poboljšavanja radnih uvjeta i ostvarivanja političkih prava. Potonje se prije svega odnosi na ostvarivanje općega prava glasa. Važno je naglasiti da nisu svi radnici nužno pripadali radničkim strankama, što bi u nacionalnom kontekstu značilo Socijaldemokratskoj stranci Hrvatske i Slavonije, ali su se organizirali preko skupština zahtijevajući ostvarivanje spomenutih prava.

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1914 - ABANDONING THE CONCEPT OF PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM – THE CASE OF THE MOBILISATION OF SLAVONIAN WORKERS FOR WAR

The workers' movement in the second half of the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century was marked by the concept of proletarian internationalism, which involved the workers proclaiming their unity in the struggle against *the bourgeoisie and capitalist powers*. Slavonian workers accepted the idea of proletarian internationalism, which manifested itself during workers' meetings and within the frame of strikes expressing solidarity with European workers. Despite this, the majority of European workers responded positively to the calls of their national governments and joined the army in 1914, interpreting the Great War as a defensive war. This led to the abandonment of the concept of proletarian internationalism, which had until then formed the backbone of the workers' movement.

Keywords: Slavonia; First World War; proletarian internationalism; workers' movement; mobilisation; workforce shortage; firing workers for war-related reasons.

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PRILIKE U DALMACIJI POČETKOM PRVOGA SVJETSKOG RATA

U članku se iznose podaci o svakodnevnim događajima u austrijskoj Kraljevini Dalmaciji u prvoj godini Velikoga rata. Tema do sada nije sustavno istraživana, a arhivska je građa manjkava i teško dostupna. Stoga su kao glavno polazište za raščlambu uzeti onodobni pisani iskazi, koji su donekle jednostrani, pa otežavaju stvaranje objektivnijega pogleda na vrlo složena zbivanja u tom kratkom, ali vrlo teškom razdoblju.

Ključne riječi: Prvi svjetski rat, Dalmacija, političko stanje, vojne operacije, društvene prilike, gospodarstvo

Stanje pred rat

Prilike u Dalmaciji u drugoj polovini 19. stoljeća bile su dosta uređene. Po-krajina je bila u okviru Austro-Ugarske Monarhije kao posebna kraljevina. Glavni joj je grad bio Zadar, gdje su se nalazile glavne državne i pokrajinske ustanove, među njima Namjesništvo, na čelu kojega je od 1911. bio Marius grof Attems.¹ Najviše pokrajinske vlasti bili su Dalmatinski sabor i Zemaljski odbor kao vlada, čiji je predsjednik u to vrijeme bio dr. Vicko Ivčević. Teritorij je bio podijeljen na 13 kotareva. Bile su to najniže upravne jedinice države, a općine su činile samoupravni sustav.²

To je vrijeme kada je već postojao veliki broj političkih stranaka različitih orijentacija, koje su se međusobno oštrotukovali. Najjača je bila

¹ Marius Attems rodio se u Trstu 1862. godine. Završio je pravne znanosti. Djelovao je u raznim kotarskim poglavarstvima Austrijskoga primorja, Ministarstvu unutarnjih poslova i bio na drugim državnim dužnostima. Posljednji je upravitelj Dalmatinskoga namjesništva (Stanko Piplović, »Dalmatinski namjesnici«, *Godišnjak Njemačke narodnosne zajednice - VDG Jahrbuch 2004 /2004./*, 21.).

² Svačić : *hrvatski ilustrovani koledar*, Zadar 1910., 198.

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CONDITIONS IN DALMATIA AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

The outbreak of war came as a big surprise for the population of Dalmatia. Everyone had still been hoping that the conflicts would end quickly. Mobilisation began immediately. Young men called up for military service went to the front singing. The people greeted them heartily whenever they'd pass through. Most of them served in the 22nd and 37th Home Guard Regiments (»*kumpanije*«) and were deployed to various battlefields. Many were killed. The authorities in Vienna kept sending lists of wounded, killed, and captured soldiers. This data was published in provincial newspapers.

Dalmatia was farther away from the major theatres of operations and there were no larger combat operations there. A powerful French fleet entered the Adriatic. Its basic goal was to prevent the Austro-Hungarian navy from entering the Mediterranean. Enemy ships conducted only small-scale attacks on certain military objects. Military operations against the Montenegrin army were conducted on the Southern Front and Austro-Hungarian troops broke into Serbian territory. All military successes were celebrated in Dalmatia through large manifestations and ceremonies.

Poverty and famine soon appeared, so various efforts were made to assist the poor and widows and orphans of fallen soldiers. Concerts were organised for fundraising purposes. The Austrian Red Cross became active immediately after the outbreak of hostilities. The Provincial Assistance Association of the Red Cross for Dalmatia, based in Zadar, appealed to the citizens' humanitarian feelings so that everyone could contribute and assist those who are in need.

In the immediate aftermath of the Sarajevo Assassination and after war was declared, the authorities introduced strong measures against everyone who was in any way pro-Slav. Many undesirables, including some prominent politicians and intellectuals, were jailed or interned. Many cultural and sports associations and reading rooms were abolished. Due to the state of emergency, the state strictly controlled the activity of local self-government organs. The Dalmatian Royal Lieutenancy dismissed undesirable municipal administrations and appointed state commissioners to perform their duties. The Lieutenancy issued a Decree that forbade the publishing of many newspapers. Articles were censored and only news favourable to the government was published. Letters sent by soldiers back home were also subject to control.

The state of war also meant that problems related to feeding the population of Dalmatia soon appeared. However, the provisioning of citizens was fairly regular in the beginning. Food was brought in from more fertile regions in the interior regions of Austria-Hungary. Governor Attems and the head of the chamber of commerce paid great attention to this issue. Soon, however, shortages of some articles of food began to occur. Prices kept rising and had to be subjected to controls. Another factor that negatively influenced the diet was the fact that younger men had gone to war, leaving nobody to cultivate the land. The state of affairs in the entire country continued to worsen. A large amount of funds was needed to wage the war. Thus the finance minister, on the basis of an imperial order, declared the introduction of war bonds. The goal was to consolidate the state's financial burden and protect the currency system. Due to the difficult circumstances, the conditions in cultural institutions and schools were complex. Professors and pupils were mobilised, so Religious Affairs and Education minister Hussarek decided to suspend classes.

There were fears that enemy attacks from the sea could damage cultural monuments. Elaborate measures were taken to protect and hide these and the provisions of the Hague Conventions were applied. Private and public construction work stagnated on the eve of and during the opening phases of the war. Work continued, but on a considerably smaller scale. Thus the first year of the Great War, despite great difficulties, was relatively peaceful in Dalmatia compared to what was happening in certain other regions. The next year would be much more difficult.

Keywords: First World War; Dalmatia; political situation; military operations; social conditions; economy.

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IZMEĐU AUSTRIJE I SRBIJE: SPLITSKI TISAK 1914. GODINE

Autor istražuje stanje u splitskom tisku 1914. godine. U novinama su, kao pretežito stranačkim listovima, iznosili različito viđenje budućnosti hrvatskih zemalja, unutar ili izvan Austro-Ugarske Monarhije u eventualnoj budućoj zajednici sa Srbijom. Usto, splitske novine te godine obilježava žestoka međusobna borba, koja prestaje izbijanjem Prvoga svjetskog rata, kada režim onemogućava daljnje izlaženje protuaustrijskih novina.

Ključne riječi: novine, cenzura, balkanski ratovi, Sarajevski atentat, Split 1912. – 1914.

*Uvod**

Različita politička gledišta na rješenje hrvatskoga pitanja neposredno prije Prvoga svjetskog rata ogledala su se i na prostoru Splita preko njegova veoma plodna tiska. Suprotstavljene strane rješenje su vidjeli na potpuno različite načine: zagovornici austrijske orientacije vjerovali su da treba ostati u okviru Austro-Ugarske Monarhije i zalagati se za njezino preuređenje, prvenstveno na bazi trijalizma, a pristaše protuaustrijske orientacije držali su da okvir Monarhije ne mora biti isključiva hrvatska budućnost, pa su rješenje vidjeli izvan toga prostora, u pridruživanju ostalim južnoslavenskim narodima.

Namjera je ovoga rada prikazati odnos vodećih splitskih novina iz 1914. prema Austriji i Srbiji, a u sklopu rješavanja hrvatskoga pitanja, s posebnim osvrtom na razdoblje od Sarajevskoga atentata do početka Prvoga svjetskog

* Zahvaljujem prof. dr. sc. Marku Trogriću na pomoći pri prijevodu dokumenata s njemačkoga jezika.

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BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND SERBIA: THE SPLIT PRESS IN 1914

This work presents the state of the press in Split in 1914. Newspapers, as primarily party organs, had differing views on the future of the Croatian lands within or outside the framework of Austria-Hungary as well as on any possible future state union with Serbia. In addition, 1914 was characterised by a fierce struggle between the Split newspapers, which was abruptly halted with the outbreak of the First World War since the regime banned the further printing of anti-Austrian newspapers. *Naše jedinstvo* [Our Unity], formerly the organ of the People's (Croatian) Party, advocated the unification of Dalmatia with the rest of Croatia under the Habsburg dynasty. The *Pučki list* [Folk Paper], being a paper devoted to educating the rural population, lacked a well-developed political programme, but still saw Dalmatia's future exclusively within the frame of Austria-Hungary. The clerical *Pučke novine* [Folk Newspaper] and *Dan* [Day] gave nigh-unconditional support to the Habsburgs, and the latter also contained strong anti-Serb rhetoric. In opposition to these four newspapers stood *Sloboda* [Freedom], the organ of the Croatian People's Progressive Party, and the nationalist *Zastava* [Flag]. They didn't see supporting Austria-Hungary and the Habsburgs as the only option for Dalmatia's future, but considered that joining up with other South Slavic nations, especially the Kingdom of Serbia, which had just become stronger and more prestigious thanks to its victory in the Balkan Wars, as another viable option. The ban on *Sloboda* and *Zastava* as well as the arrest of many distinguished members of the Dalmatian intelligentsia brought journalistic pluralism in Split to an end. By the end of 1914, the only newspapers in Split were those that supported the Habsburgs. Due to the increased demand for news, two of them (*Naše jedinstvo* and *Dan*) were turned into daily newspapers.

Keywords: newspapers; censorship; Balkan Wars; Sarajevo Assassination; Split 1912-1914.

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HRVATSKI I TALIJANSKI KATOLIČKI POKRET U ISTRI UOČI I NAKON POČETKA PRVOGA SVJETSKOG RATA

U članku se, u kontekstu zbivanja uoči i nakon izbijanja Prvoga svjetskog rata, analizira sve jasnija politizacija Hrvatskoga i Talijanskoga katoličkog pokreta u Istri. Oba pokreta radi rješavanja hrvatskoga, odnosno talijanskoga nacionalnog pitanja u Istri uz religioznu dimenziju u svojem programu sve jasnije ističu i onu nacionalno-političku. Posljedica će biti s jedne strane sakralizacija politike, a s druge politizacija vjere. Na početku rata rješenje nacionalnoga pitanja tražilo se u okvirima »katoličke« Austrije. Međutim već 1915. dolazi do »individualizacije« katoličkih nacionalnih programa, zapravo do njihove potpore »slavenskom« identizmu, istina, izraženom tek u naznakama, i onom talijanskom, jasno naznačenom. Zbog toga će država pojačati nadzor nad članovima pokreta, sve do korištenja represivnih mjera.

Ključne riječi: Hrvatski katolički pokret, Talijanski katolički pokret, Prvi svjetski rat, nacionalno pitanje, politizacija

Uvod

Hrvatski katolički pokret u Istri (HKPI) i Talijanski katolički pokret u Istri (TKPI) dio su nacionalnih katoličkih pokreta i kao takvi nose njihova temeljna obilježja.¹ Međutim imaju i određene posebnosti uvjetovane pokrajinskim

¹ Literatura o Hrvatskom katoličkom pokretu: Jure Krišto, *Prešućena povijest : Katolička crkva u hrvatskoj politici 1850. – 1918.*, Zagreb 1994.; Jure Krišto, *Hrvatski katolički pokret (1903. – 1945.)*, Zagreb 2004.; Zlatko Matijević, »Hrvatski katolički pokret i politika (1903. – 1929.)«, *Croatica Christiana Periodica* 25 (2001.), br. 47, 181.-205.; Mario Strecha, *Katoličko hrvatstvo : počeci političkog katolicizma u banskoj Hrvatskoj (1897. – 1904.)*, Zagreb 1997.

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THE CROATIAN AND ITALIAN CATHOLIC MOVEMENTS IN ISTRIA ON THE EVE OF AND DURING THE OPENING PHASE OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

The increased politicisation of the Croatian and Italian Catholic movements in Istria (the HKPI and TKPI) on the eve of and in the opening phase of the First World War also manifested itself in their commitment to resolving the »Slavic« or Italian national question in Istria. Even if there initially was a certain identification of national interests with the interests of Catholic Austria, as the war progressed both movements increasingly »individualised« their own national programmes, which were independent of or even in conflict with Austrian interests. In this sense the HKPI shifted its policy from supporting the unification of all Austrian Slavs into a common state to supporting the concept of uniting all South Slavs into a single state outside the framework of the Dual Monarchy. This shift from radical Rightism towards integral Yugoslavism, which is particularly apparent in the activities of Antun Mahnić, the Bishop of Krk and the Movement's leader, was primarily the result of political changes. In addition to extant sympathies towards Serbia and Montenegro, which arose from their successes in the Balkan Wars, there was a new fear arising from the constant fostering of the German drive towards the east and the implementation of the Italian irredentist programme. The TKPI aligned itself with the Italian liberal conception of Istria as an »unliberated country« and presented the war as an opportunity to »liberate« it and return it to Mother Italy. The wartime events exacerbated Croatian-Italian disputes and animosity, in which members of both Catholic movements participated even more intensely than in the pre-war period. Fearing the irredentist activities of the TKPI and the pro-Yugoslav activities of the HKPI, Austria increased its repressive measures towards members of both these movements.

Keywords: Croatian Catholic Movement; Italian Catholic Movement; First World War; national question; politicisation.

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UTJECAJ PRVOGA SVJETSKOG RATA NA TURIZAM ISTOČNE OBALE JADRANA – NEIZVEDENI HOTELSKI PROJEKTI

U radu se prikazuje kako su događanja Prvoga svjetskog rata utjecala na prekid tadašnjega uzleta turizma na hrvatskom dijelu Jadrana, odnosno kako su ratom najprije zaustavljene, a zatim prekinute turističko-građevinske aktivnosti. Nakon opisa uzleta turizma i prezentacije nerealiziranih hotelskih projekata razmatra se mogućnost kako je mogla izgledati naša obala da su izvedeni hoteli na Brijunima, u Puli, Lovranu, Rabu, Opatiji, Zadru, Trogiru, Splitu, Trstenom, Dubrovniku i drugdje.

Ključne riječi: Prvi svjetski rat, Hrvatska, turizam, modernizacija obale, prekid izgradnje hotela

*Uvod**

Obilježavanjem jednoga stoljeća od izbijanja Prvoga svjetskog rata potaknuta su brojna istraživanja, ali gotovo da nema istraživanja o utjecaju rata na tadašnji turizam te koliko je rat promijenio odnos društva prema turizmu. Iako su određene lokacije iz toga razdoblja, prvenstveno mjesta ratnih događanja, groblja, bivši logistički centri ili bolnice, danas stavljene u funkciju turizma kao njegov selektivni oblik (crni ili *dark* turizam, *tanato* turizam) te imaju memorijalnu i/ili edukacijsku ulogu, ovaj rad želi pokazati kako je rat snažno utjecao na zaustavljanje turističko-građevinske aktivnosti, odnosno na prekid planirane izgradnje hotela na jadranskom prostoru Hrvatske.

* Istraživanje je rađeno u sklopu znanstveno-istraživačkoga projekta 2032-HERU (2014. - 2018.) Hrvatske zaklade za znanost *Urbanizam naslijeđa - Urbanistički i prostorni modeli za oživljavanje i unaprjeđenje kulturnoga naslijeđa*, Arhitektonski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu.

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THE INFLUENCE OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR ON TOURISM ON THE EASTERN ADRIATIC COAST – UNREALISED HOTEL PROJECTS

This paper shows how the events of the First World War influenced the sudden stop of the booming tourism industry on the Croatian coastland.

In the late 19th and early 20th century, tourism, as a new social phenomenon, was becoming an increasingly important measure of a country's social and economic progress. Improved transport infrastructure, a favourable climate, attractive landscapes, and the development of specific branches of medicine all contributed towards unprecedented investments in the development of tourism on the Croatian coast. This capital set into motion construction projects: technical infrastructure, roads, ports, hotels, sanatoriums, bathing resorts, restaurants, casinos, and other facilities necessary for providing tourism-related services. Investments in tourism demanded attractive locations, for which land and labourers had to be secured. The narrow strip of land along the coast soon became a huge construction yard. Due to the demand for space, and with the goal of providing rest and recreation, the construction of extravagant hotel buildings required specialised knowledge since such buildings were in demand among Austria-Hungary's wealthy elite. In order to satisfy the demands of the tourists, new buildings were opened up towards the sun and their spatial arrangement, furnishing, and shaping followed high standards while remaining in accordance with their environment.

The outbreak of the First World War put an end to practically all investment in tourism. Therefore, this paper presents and analyses unrealised hotel projects and explores the possibilities of what the Croatian coastland could have looked like had they been completed. This work presents the unrealised hotels on the Brijuni and Rab islands, in Lovran, Opatija, Zadar, Trogir, Split, Trsteno, Dubrovnik, etc.

This paper is based on research in the Provincial Archive in Graz; the State Archives in Rijeka, Zadar, and Dubrovnik; the Conservation Department in Zadar; and on studying the contemporary Austrian architecture journals.

Keywords: First World War; Croatia; tourism; modernisation of the coast; unrealised hotel projects.

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SLOVENCI V LETU 1914: MED ZGODOVINO IN SPOMINJANJEM

Leto 1914 je v slovenskem javnem spominu in zgodovinopisu sprožalo različne interpretacije in odzive, na kar je vplivalo tako neposredno vojno dogajanje kot tudi vloga Slovencev v 1. svetovni vojni. Članek zato obravnava leto 1914 v luči slovenskih reakcij na sarajevski atentat, političnih preganjanj in vprašanje lojalnosti. Sarajevski atentat je povzročil burne reakcije na slovenski politični sceni, pri čemer velja omeniti, da nobena slovenska politična stranka samega dejanja atentata ni odobravala. Obenem je atentat predstavljal razlog za uvedbo t.i. vojnega absolutizma, to je vojaško - birokratskega sistema, ki je preganjal notranje sovražnike (intelektualce, pisatelje, umetnike, duhovnike, učitelje in povsem »navadne« državljanje) ter življenje avstrijskih državljanov postavil pod izjemni vpliv vojske. Tako je pomembno soustvarjal bodoči odnos Slovencev do vojne in nekdanje avstrijske domovine. Vprašanje lojalnosti je obravnavano tako skozi perspektivo pripadnosti (nacionalne, deželne, imperialne) do domovine in zvestobe cesarju, kar je potrdil množičen odziv na mobilizacijo ter navdušenje slovenskih mest ob vojni napovedi Srbiji. Leto 1915 je v slovensko razumevanje in odnos do vojne vneslo bistveno spremembo, ko je vojna zaradi vstopa Italije v vojno dobila lastnosti pravične in obrambne vojne.

Ključne besede: 1. svetovna vojna, 1914, sarajevski atentat, vojni absolutizem, slovenske politične stranke

Leto 1914 je v slovenskem javnem spominu in deloma tudi v historiografiji povzročalo različne reakcije in interpretacije, in uvodna misel Janka Pleterskega v še danes referenčni knjigi *Prva odločitev Slovencev za Jugoslavijo* iz leta 1971, je še vedno popolnoma na mestu: »Bolj kot po njenem izbruhu, se je pravo razmerje Slovencev do vojne kazalo v dneh ostre krize, ki jo je podnetil sarajevski atentat. Tedaj se je nevarnost vojne neposredno približala,

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THE SLOVENES IN 1914: BETWEEN HISTORY AND REMEMBRANCE

The year 1914 has been the subject of diverse reflections and interpretations in the Slovenian historiography as well as in commemorations, which were influenced by the direct experiences of war as well as the position of the Slovenes and collective memory in the two states in which the Slovenes lived after the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The paper will concentrate on three components of the Slovenian war experience in 1914: the Sarajevo Assassination, the political persecutions, and the question of loyalty. Each experience will be presented from a historical, interpretational, and memorization perspective, as they greatly influenced the shaping of the Slovenian collective memory of the First World War.

The Sarajevo Assassination produced two very unique Slovenian responses and reflections on the causes of the assassination and its tragic consequences as well as vivid polemics between the post-war Slovenian press and some Western newspapers about Serbian guilt for the outbreak of the war. The Sarajevo Assassination also resulted in the introduction of a military - bureaucratic regime in the Austrian half of Austria-Hungary, which enabled the civil authorities to act against their own citizens in order to protect the interests of the State. The persecutions were grounded in dubious accusations of Slovenian intellectuals, politicians and priests, the latter especially in Carinthia and Styria. This aspect of the Slovenian war experience influenced and shaped the Slovenian attitude towards the war and the Monarchy throughout the war and especially towards its end, and also resulted in many interpellations in the Viennese parliament when it came into session in May 1917.

The third aspect that will be presented in the paper is the question of loyalty, which will be presented through the rapturous atmosphere of the Slovenian population and soldiers at the time of mobilization, the first harsh recognitions of the nature of war, and its effects on the patriotic attitude of the military and civilian population towards the war and the Monarchy. The unquestioned loyalty of the Slovenes in 1914 and the *a priori* distrust of the Austrian authorities also characterised the Slovenian memorization during the first year of the First World War.

Keywords: First World War; 1914; Sarajevo Assassination; military absolutism; Slovene political parties.

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KONEC UTVARE - SLOVENCI IN ZAČETEK PRVE SVETOVNE VOJNE

Prispevek je osredotočen na opis razmer pred prvo svetovno vojno in prvo leto spopadov. Na podlagi časopisnih člankov, literature in dnevniških zapiskov, avtor poleg opisa razpoloženja v Ljubljani tik pred vojno opisuje tudi življenje slovenskih vojakov na frontah. Pri tem je še posebej pozoren na zamiranje navdušenja po prvih spopadih in spodeljelih vojaških posegih v zahodni Srbiji in Galiciji. V opisu razmer pred 1914 v ospredje postavlja delovanje združenja Preporod, katerega prizadevanja so bila v popolnem nasprotju z deželno politiko. V opisu odčaranja iluzije o hitrem poteku in zaključku vojne se naslanja predvsem na zapise v dnevnikih slovenskih vojakov na različnih frontah. Pri tem skuša predstaviti tudi usodo vojakov, ki so rusko ujetništvo zamenjali za udeležbo v dobrovoljskih enotah srbske vojske.

Ključne besede: *Preporod, izdajniški proces, prostovoljci, dobrovoljci, evforija, odčaranje, Ivan Cankar, Galicija, Bosna, Zahodna Srbija*

Uvod

V pričujočem prispevku želim predstaviti odnos Slovencev do Srbije v letih pred sarajevskim atentatom in dneh po njem. Kljub simpatijam do Srbov in kljub navdušenju nad srbskimi zmagami v balkanskih vojnah je večina Slovencev Srbe doživljala kot glavne krvce za vojno. Po drugi strani je od leta 1908 naprej v slovenskih deželah monarchije mogoče slediti presenetljivemu navdušenju slovenskih dijakov in študentov nad idejo o združitvi vseh južnih Slovenov v skupno državo. V želji, da bi čim bolje predstavil njihova prizadevanja, sem se osredotočil na člane vseslovanskega in projugoslovanskega gibanja *Preporod*. Ideje in politične program njegovih članov sem rekonstruiral tudi na podlagi biografij posameznikov članov. Najprej na primeru življenja in dela nespornega voditelja preporodovcev, dijaka oz.

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THE END OF ILLUSION – SLOVENES AND THE BEGINNING OF THE GREAT WAR

The author aims to present the situation immediately before and just after the outbreak of the war. His main interest lies in the diametrically opposed attitude of the Slovenes towards Serbia and the Serbs. On one hand, despite their fundamental sympathies from the time of the Balkan Wars, the majority of Slovenes would consider the Serbs as the main culprits of the war. But on the other hand, the declaration of war had, in the shadow of official state and party calls to avenge the murder of the heir apparent, further reignited the desire to forge a Yugoslav alliance, embodied in the sympathisers/advocates of the Yugoslav idea.

In an attempt to present their ideas as clearly as possible, the author focuses primarily on the members of the Pan-Slav and pro-Yugoslav movement *Preporod* [Rebirth]. More accurately, by focusing on individual prominent members of the Preporod movement who had already lost their lives at the battles of Cer and Kolubara, serving as volunteers in the Komitadži units and regular sections of the Serbian Army, the author aims to reconstruct the ideational horizons of the volunteers. In relation to this, he also recalls the importance of Slovenian volunteers who found themselves in the Serbian Army after they had been captured on the Galician Front. In this context, the author's primary aim is to specify which political, social and vocational groups identified themselves with the rhetoric of hate and which were led by Pan-Slav loyalty if not even »love and passion« for »the unification of the Slovenes, Serbs and Croats into an independent state under the sceptre of the great King Peter«. Accordingly, the author will shed light on the operations and influence of the state and provincial propaganda, which in Ljubljana found its embodiment above all in the heads of the Slovenian People's Party under the leadership of Ivan Šušteršič, primarily focusing on the analysis of the populist anti-Serbian sentiment. The latter is most clearly reflected through political cartoons and occasional rhymes.

Although the author's attention is focused on individual political actors and their military destinies, the paper as a whole ought to be understood as a cultural history of the beginning of the First World War or a historical reconstruction of the ideational world of its everyday actors. In this regard, the author largely draws upon the theoretical findings of new historicism. The latter is particularly stressed, since in his research, he focuses not only on the analysis of »ordinary«

texts that testify to past events, but also on monuments, works of art, and the autobiographical legacy of war diaries.

Keywords: *Preporod*; treason trials; volunteers; euphoria; disenchantment; Ivan Cankar; Galicia; Bosnia; western Serbia.

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SARADNJA INTELEKTUALACA SA DELA JUŽNOSLOVENSKOG PROSTORA U PRVIM GODINAMA VELIKOG RATA

U radu su predstavljeni i analizirani podaci o međusobnim kontaktima i akcijama intelektualaca iz Hrvatske, Dalmacije, Slovenije, Bosne i Srbije u prvim mesecima svetskog rata. Neki od njih su od ranije sarađivali, posebno sledbenici politike »Novog kursa« i Srpsko-hrvatske koalicije, kao i umetnici koji su učestvovali na južnoslovenskim izložbama, dok su druge spojile ratne okolnosti. Od najznačajnijih međusobnih aktivnosti bila je akcija na stvaranju Jugoslovenskog odbora.

Ključne reči: saradnja, intelektualci, južnoslovenski prostor

Osnove saradnje

U julu 1914. kada je Habsburška monarhija poslala ultimatum, a potom objavila rat Kraljevini Srbiji, srpska vlada nije imala jasan ratni cilj. Ali se ratni cilj sam nametnuo a vlasti je preostalo da ga uobiči i formuliše u narednim nedeljama, uz pomoć umnih ljudi sa kojima je raspolagala i oslanjajući se na zahteve izbeglih intelektualaca sa prostora Austro-Ugarske. Već 4. septembra 1914. vlada je notom poslanike u inostranstvu obavestila da je cilj Srbije »stvaranje jedne jake jugozapadne slovenske države, u čiji bi sastav ušli svi Srbi i svi Hrvati i svi Slovenci«. Nedelju dana kasnije je ova izjava dopunjena detaljnim određenjem geografskog prostora koji bi obuhvatala ta država, dok je konačno ovaj program usvojila Narodna skupština 7. decembra 1914. u Nišu (*Niška deklaracija*) u kome je, između ostalog, stajalo da se zalaže za »oslobodenje i ujedinjenje sve naše neslobodne braće Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca«.¹

¹ Andrej Mitrović, *Serbia's Great War 1914-1918*, London 2007., 96.

zajedno sa Nikolajem Velimirovićem, kontraverznim srpskim teologom. To je bila izjava britanskim novinarima sa molbom da države Trojne antante podrže Srbiju, uz naglasak da »Srbija je danas mandator svih neoslobođenih Jugoslavena; ona neće ni ne može da trguje dijelovima neoslobođenih Jugoslavena; ona neće i ne može da trguje dijelovima narodnih posjeda, niti da pristane na cijepanje naroda. [...] Ipak, postoji sumnja da se ne dogodi kao knezu Lazaru na Kosovu kad je zapad kasno spoznao opasnost«.⁴⁸ Kasnije će sebe videti samo kao Hrvata i u uspomenama će se ograditi od iznetih stavova.⁴⁹ A možda je ovaj primer dobar za podsećanje na izneverene ideale mnogih pomenunih i nepomenutih intelektualaca. To ne umanjuje vrednost njihovih, uglavnom iskrenih, težnji da stvore državu koja bi bila slobodan dom za sve njihove saplemenike.

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COOPERATION BETWEEN INTELLECTUALS FROM A PART OF THE SOUTH SLAVIC LANDS DURING THE FIRST YEARS OF THE GREAT WAR

This paper presents and analyses data on the contacts and joint activities of intellectuals from Croatia, Dalmatia, Slovenia, Bosnia, and Serbia during the first months of the First World War. Some of them, especially the followers of »New Course« politics and the Serb-Croat Coalition as well as artists who had participated at South Slavic exhibitions, had been cooperating from an earlier time, while others were brought together by the wartime circumstances. Their most significant activity was related to the creation of the Yugoslav Committee.

Keywords: cooperation, intellectuals, South Slavic lands.

⁴⁸ Machiedo Mladinić, »Prilog proučavanju«, 146.

⁴⁹ Ivan Meštrović, *Uspomene na političke ljude i događaje*, Zagreb 1969.

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ORGANIZACIJA I DJELOVANJE ZAGREBAČKOGLA CRVENOG KRIŽA U VELIKOM RATU 1914. GODINE

U radu se na temelju izvorne građe, periodike i literature prikazuje organizacijski ustroj i djelovanje zagrebačkoga Crvenog križa tijekom prve godine Velikoga rata na zbrinjavanju bolesnih i ranjenih vojnika svih zaraćenih strana, dopremljenih sa srpskoga i ruskoga ratišta.

Ključne riječi: Zagreb, Društvo Crvenoga križa, bolesnici, ranjenici

Uvod

Osnutak Društva Crvenoga križa u Zagrebu poklapa se s napadom Austro-Ugarske Monarhije na Bosnu i Hercegovinu. Tada je u Zagrebu 20. kolovoza 1878. osnovan Odbor za njegu i opskrbu ranjenih i bolestnih vojnikah sa sjedištem na Katarininu trgu 6 (danas: palača Dverce). Odbor je početkom 1879. proširio djelatnost na skrb za obitelji umrlih vojnika te osnovao Hrvatsko patriocičko pripomoćno društvo za potporu ranjenih vojnikah, vojničkih udovah i sirotčadi u Zagrebu s podružnicama u ostalim gradovima Kraljevine Hrvatske i Slavonije. Godine 1882. preimenovan je u Društvo Crvenog križa Kraljevina Hrvatske i Slavonije, koje je iste godine pristupilo savezu s Družtvom Crvenog križa u zemljah sv. krune Ugarske sa sjedištem središnjega odbora u Budimpešti. Novo puno ime glasilo je Društvo Crvenog križa u zemljah sv. krune Ugarske Kraljevinah Hrvatske i Slavonije sa sjedištem u Zagrebu.¹

¹ Zdravko Židovec, *Hrvatski Crveni križ - 125 godina u službi humanosti : »povijesni pregled«*, Zagreb 2003., 24.-28., 40.-42.

Zaključak

U prvoj godini Velikoga rata Društvo Crvenoga križa u Zagrebu odigralo je veliku ulogu u zbrinjavanju bolesnih i ranjenih vojnika. Društvo ne bi moglo opstati u svojoj humanitarnoj zadaći bez novčane i materijalne pomoći pojedinaca, raznih ustanova i poduzeća, a napose požrtvovnoga rada bolničkoga osoblja. Odmah nakon objave rata započelo se s prikupljanjem novčanih i materijalnih sredstava te osnivanjem pričuvnih bolnica i podružnica smještenih u raznim dijelovima grada. Bolnice su u većini slučajeva bile u brojnim školskim, ali i drugim javnim i privatnim zgradama, što je negativno utjecalo na obrazovni sustav u gradu kao i na djelovanje pojedinih ustanova i poduzeća. Unatoč finansijskim i drugim problemima, osnovan je niz posebnih ureda na državnoj razini kojima se najviše nastojalo zbrinuti hrvatske vojниke smještene u bolnicama izvan Kraljevine Hrvatske i Slavonije ili u zarobljeništvu te im omogućiti kontakt s obitelji u domovini. To se najviše ostvarilo suradnjom sa sličnim uredima u ostatku Monarhije i međunarodnim uredima u Ženevi i neprijateljskim zemljama. Time je Društvo u konačnici uspostavilo temelj solidne organizacije i djelovanja koje će kao takvo, uz nešto smanjeni intenzitet ovisno o razdoblju, uspješno odolijevati svim nedaćama do kraja rata.

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THE ORGANISATION AND ACTIVITIES OF ZAGREB'S RED CROSS DURING THE GREAT WAR IN 1914

The goal of this work is to present the organisational structure and activity of the Red Cross Association in Zagreb during the first year of the Great War related to caring for wounded and sick soldiers of all the belligerent countries from the Serbian and Russian Fronts on the basis of material from various archival (the Croatian State Archives, the State Archives in Zagreb) and museum institutions (the Croatian School Museum, the Croatian History Museum, the Zagreb City Museum), periodicals, and literature. At the beginning of the war,

the Red Cross Association numbered around 50 offices, which organised 35 reserve hospitals, but none of them were active before the outbreak of hostilities. As many as 9 such hospitals were erected in Zagreb, together with several subsidiaries in various parts of the city. Due to the existing infrastructure, most of the hospitals were situated in school buildings, which had to be adapted due to the increased need for a larger number of beds, which in turn influenced the classes and education system in general. Other buildings belonging to public institutions were also used to house Red Cross hospitals, which eventually led to the establishment of a solid organisational basis and helped the functioning of a whole series of auxiliary hospitals and Red Cross Association subsidiaries in the city that would, dependent on the time period and with a somewhat reduced intensity, successfully overcome all such difficulties until the end of the war. The largest and best-equipped hospital in the sense of medical apparatuses and medical and auxiliary staff was the central Red Cross hospital in Zagreb, located in the current building of the Museum of Arts and Crafts on Marshal Tito Square, which took in the first wounded soldiers in late August 1914. The hospitals were funded by the Red Cross and donations gathered via various charitable and humanitarian associations, while the military administration provided a certain amount of monetary assistance for feeding the sick and wounded soldiers and military staff. The organisation, activity, and coordination of all newly-erected hospitals and subsidiaries of the Red Cross in Zagreb were the responsibility of a Governing Board founded in August 1914. In addition, a statistical analysis of the soldiers who died in Red Cross hospitals during the first year of the war on the territory of Zagreb according to age, confession, marital status, domicile, military unit served in, profession in civilian life, hospitalisation, date of admittance to a hospital, date of death, and place of burial will be provided. A list of medical and auxiliary staff – mostly women from various social strata who worked as volunteer nurses and received numerous decorations for their service – will also be presented.

Keywords: Zagreb; Red Cross Association; sick soldiers; wounded soldiers.

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OBRTNA ŠKOLA U ZAGREBU PRIJE I U GODINAMA VELIKOGA RATA. PRENAMJENA ŠKOLE U PRIČUVNU BOLNICU DRUŠTVA CRVENOGA KRIŽA

Rad je nastao na temelju nevelike izvorne arhivske i novinske građe te znanstvene i stručne literature o povijesti Zagreba uoči i tijekom Prvoga svjetskog rata. U radu se pokušava rekonstruirati svakodnevnicu ratnoga Zagreba s posebnim naglaskom na Obrtnu školu i (ne)održavanje nastave te na neposredne i dalekosežne posljedice takva stanja. Cilj je rada barem donekle rasvijetliti važnost trenutka o kojem je ovisila budućnost Obrtne škole, kao i mnogih drugih škola koje su na zahtjev vlasti morale staviti sve prostorije na neograničeno raspolažanje u vojne i ratne svrhe. U izradi rada koristilo se građom iz brojnih ustanova i proučavale su se onovremene novine, koje su osim dnevnih novosti sadržavale i bogati slikovni materijal ratnoga Zagreba.

Ključne riječi: Veliki rat, Obrtna škola, Pričuvna bolnica Društva Crvenoga križa, ranjenici, bolničarke, Ortopedski zavod

Prosvjetne, znanstvene i kulturne ustanove u Zagrebu potkraj 19. i početkom 20. stoljeća

Sve se manje obraća pozornost na povijest škola. Nekada su škole bile palače, koje danas jedva spašavamo od propadanja, pa tako s njima pokapamo i sjećanja na njihovu prošlost. U zaborav je pala i Obrtna škola¹ u Zagrebu, koja je kao i mnoge druge škole u godinama Velikoga rata morala staviti sve školske prostorije na neograničeno raspolažanje u vojne i ratne svrhe. U ovom kratkom prilogu nije moguće dati cjelovitu sliku školstva u Zagrebu u predratnim i ratnim godinama, pa je u nastavku dan kratki osvrt na osnivanje škola, osobito u tada novom, donjem dijelu grada Zagreba.

¹ Obrtna škola ili Kraljevska zemaljska obrtna škola, danas Škola primjenjene umjetnosti i dizajna u Zagrebu.

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THE CRAFTS SCHOOL IN ZAGREB BEFORE AND DURING THE GREAT WAR – THE CONVERSION OF THE SCHOOL INTO A RED CROSS ASSOCIATION HOSPITAL

This work is the product of scant original archival and newspaper data as well as scholarly and professional literature on the history of Zagreb on the eve of and during the First World War. It seeks to reconstruct everyday life in wartime Zagreb with special emphasis on the Crafts School and the classes held (or not held) in it as well as the immediate and long-term consequences of such a state of affairs. The goal of the article is to shed some light on the importance of the moment upon which the future of the Crafts School in Zagreb depended; like many other schools during the Great War, it had to – upon the government's demand – set all its rooms at the unlimited disposal of the authorities for military and war-related purposes. The article also follows the fate of the Crafts School building, which was influenced by its size and central position in Zagreb.

Keywords: Great War; First World War; Crafts School; Red Cross Association auxiliary hospital; wounded soldiers; nurses; Orthopaedic Institute.

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HUMANITARNA DRUŠTVA I NJIHOVA DJELATNOST U SISKU 1914. GODINE

Nakon procvata aktivnosti i bogatoga društvenog života početkom 20. stoljeća, razdoblje Prvoga svjetskog rata donosi zabranu rada svim društvima osim onima karitativnoga i humanitarnoga karaktera. Na području Siska tijekom Prvoga svjetskog rata djelovalo je nekoliko društava usmjerenih na pomoć stradalnicima rata, bilo da se radilo o vojnicima i njihovim obiteljima, ranjenicima, udovicama i obiteljima poginulih ili osobama na neki drugi način pogođenim ratom. Od spomenutih društava najvažniji je bio rad Podružnice Društva Crvenoga križa. Ostala društva djelovala su s određenim oscilacijama u intenzitetu, ali je znakovito da sva humanitarna društva međusobno intenzivno surađuju. U radu se nastoji ustanoviti broj društava koja su se bavila humanitarnim radom u Sisku 1914. te što je sve tvorilo njihovu djelatnost tijekom ratnih godina.

Ključne riječi: Prvi svjetski rat, godina 1914., Sisak, humanitarna društva, dobrotnredni rad

Uvod

Obilježavanje stote obljetnice početka Prvoga svjetskog rata u Hrvatskoj doprinijelo je nizu novih istraživanja te teme. U literaturi o povijesti grada Siska razdoblje Prvoga svjetskog rata obrađuje se u nekoliko rečenica o političkoj povijesti, bez detalja o društvenom životu grada. Nešto više pozornosti usmjereno je na događaje s kraja 1918., vezane uz stvaranje nove državne zajednice.¹

¹ Literatura o povijesti Siska je obimna, no nisu sve knjige jednako detaljno obradivale istraživanu razdoblje, stoga ovom prilikom navodimo samo dio literature i izvora: Gradski muzej Sisak (dalje: GMS), inv. br. 27, Fabijan Kovač, *Iz stogodišnje prošlosti grada Siska* (rukopis); Fabijan Kovač, *Prikaz razvoja grada Siska o njegovoj pedesetogodišnjici*, Sisak 1925.; Mirela Slukan Altic, *Povijesni atlas*

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HUMANITARIAN ASSOCIATIONS AND THEIR ACTIVITY IN SISAK IN 1914

The beginning of the 20th century was a very significant time for Sisak. The economic development of its wider urban area reached its peak and this fuelled particularly strong social activity in the city. This very complex phenomenon was accompanied by the zeitgeist, the contemporary social and political tendencies, local needs, and a strong humanitarian note. The result of this was the activity of many civil associations in Sisak, which can be divided into five broad groups: trade-related, craft-related, cultural, sport-related, and humanitarian. Since the topic of this paper is limited to one year of the war (1914), the author will present the activities of the associations in Sisak that broadened their activities due to the specific war-related events or were founded exclusively for humanitarian purposes.

The Sisak area wasn't directly afflicted by the war; it didn't lie on the front lines, but many of the city's inhabitants participated in military operations on many battlefields. Therefore, the social activities were aimed to increase awareness of the need to care for war orphans, wounded soldiers, and their widows. Also, one shouldn't forget the individuals who very successfully participated in offering aid to everyone who needed it. The year 1914 is significant in the social sense because it allows us to follow the reorganisation of social work so as to support markedly humanitarian activities. The result of this was the founding of several associations purely for »war needs«, such as the *Committee for Refreshing Transient Wounded in Sisak*, but also the abundant financial and other assistance provided by all other associations. We can conclude that the activities of society as a whole were directed towards one basic goal – ameliorating war-related suffering.

Keywords: First World War; 1914; Sisak; humanitarian associations; charity work.